

WILL ATTEMPT TO RUN TRAMS IN FRENCHTOWN

Company To Make Effort To Furnish Restricted Service Today

NO END OF STRIKE SEEN

Officials, Helpless Without Authority From Paris, Make No Progress

An attempt will be made today to run trams over certain sections of the Frenchtown system. The cars will be operated under the supervision of foreign members of the staff by the few men whom the traffic manager has available—not employed regularly in the departments which have walked out. Officials of the company do not anticipate trouble with the strikers but police protection will be requested for the cars.

The traffic manager stated last night that it was impossible to say how many cars would be put into service, nor is it decided over which routes they will ply, but the attempt will be to serve particularly the tram patrons who utilize the longer routes and probably cars will run only on the Avenue Joffre line.

STILL NO SIGN OF END

Yesterday was the third day of the French transportation company's paralysis, not a car moving over any of the tracks, and officials admitted at the end of the day that there was no indication of an agreement being reached with the disgruntled ranks. The head office of the company in Paris, without the sanction of which the local officials can do nothing, has given no authority for compromise proposals and consequently all efforts to end the tie-up can extend to nothing further than the urging of the men to resume work with a view to discussions later on. This has been tried for three days without the slightest result.

CONFERENCE FAILS

There was another conference between officials and representatives of the strikers yesterday, the former presenting the only argument which the present system of company control permits them—that the men must suffer severe loss by remaining out and that duty to the public should influence them in resuming work for the present without further delay. During the morning the officials felt that they were making some headway and that the appeal would have its effect, but later in the day the men reiterated flatly that they would not return to their jobs until their demand for a wage raise of between 20 and 30 percent is met.

The officials regarded this as a complete switch of opinion and held it to be an indication that the men are being influenced by some outside element which has had considerable to do with directing the entire demonstration. The more influential members of the Chinese staff of the company were also brought into yesterday's conferences in an effort to persuade the men to return, but they too failed to register any effect with the leaders and the local company heads were forced to throw up their hands and confess helplessness.

CAN HOLD OUT TEN DAYS

The strikers declare that they will be able to hold out for at least ten days longer and feel that the company within that time must come to terms. In order to gain their point, they declare, they are even willing to sacrifice their last month's pay, which is not due until March 10. They are organizing and say that rather than go back to work without the concessions which they have requested they will seek other employment.

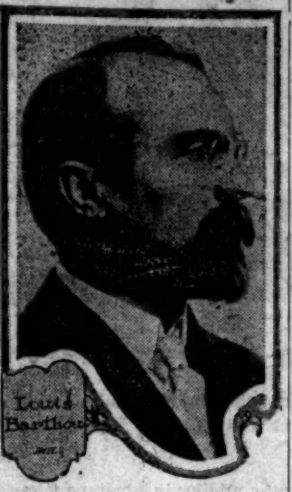
The situation was aggravated yesterday when the Chinese tramways company service came to a standstill owing to lack of power, which is furnished by the French service. No cars were running on the Avenue des Deux Republiques yesterday morning and it was explained that the current had failed when the Chinese employees at the power plant had gone on strike. By arrangement with the French company the Chinese company sent over a crew of its own men and at 3 p.m. the current was again turned on and service was resumed.

CANADA CHALLENGES

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 4.—Canada has also issued a challenge for the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis competition.

Eager To Send Big French Army Over Rhine



LOUIS Barthou, recently appointed Minister of War in the new Briand Cabinet in Paris. Minister Barthou is the son of a tinsmith. He has been mentioned frequently in news despatches from London and Paris in connection with his preparations to take military action against Germany the minute the Allies decide to use force on the obdurate Teutons.

DR. WANG'S TEAM STILL LEADING Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

Plans Perfected Yesterday By Captains For Work Of Last Week

At the Union Club yesterday noon Mr. C. C. Nieh, "Generalissimo" of the Y.M.C.A. Membership Campaign met with the Captains of the ten teams to make preparations for this last week of the twenty-first anniversary drive which closes next Saturday evening.

The purpose of the campaign is to secure \$35,000 in membership fees and \$10,000 in subscriptions. There are ten teams named after the ports of the Yangtze river, with the following captains as leaders: Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. F. C. Tong, Messrs. Y. C. Tong, S. L. Dien, N. L. Han, W. M. Chen, H. Z. Zih. On each team are from twenty to sixty workers.

There is a good deal of team spirit and the contest for the last week promises to be full of interest. For the first two weeks the lead has been held by the Nanking team captained by Dr. C. T. Wang. The lieutenants of this team are Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Sung Medaung and H. Y. Zau. Second in the race is the Ichang team captained by Mr. K. K. Wang of the Bank of Communications seconded by Mr. Y. M. Chien of the same bank. Third on the list at present is the Chinkiang team led by Mr. S. L. Dien, the leading lumber merchant of South Shanghai. Other teams have held back their points but promise to make a good showing at the close of the third week next Wednesday evening.

The Nantungchow team is captained by Mr. H. Z. Chang, the son of Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Industry and the industrial leader of Nantungchow.

Customs Conferees Near Agreement

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 4.—The Imperial Customs Conference is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner and has reached virtual agreement on the main objects, namely, the drawing up of a single form of declaration of values for duty purposes and the form of a certificate of origin applicable to all parts of the Empire, thus avoiding the separate and distinct certificates at present required by the different customs authorities.

U.S. Submarines Ashore, Report

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 4.—The United States submarines H 7 and O 8 are reported to be ashore, one in Long Island Sound and the other in Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts. Efforts to tow them off have up to the present proved fruitless.

\$2,500,000 LOAN FOR SHANGHAI'S MINT IS SIGNED

Work On Building To Start As Soon As Money Is Raised From Notes

\$93 FOR EACH \$100 NOTE

Monthly Redemption of \$70,000 To Be Effected From April, 1924

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 4.—The contract for the Shanghai mint loan, of \$2,500,000 in Chinese currency, was signed yesterday by the Minister of Finance, the Director of the Currency Bureau and representatives of the Shanghai mint loan Chinese banking group. The contract makes the following stipulations:

(1) Treasury notes will be issued in accordance with regulations to be announced by the Ministry of Finance.

(2) The money derived from these notes is to be exclusively used for the purchase of land, the building of the mint and its equipment with machinery. Within one month of the signing of the contract the parties of the first part will instruct the officers of the Shanghai mint, and their engineers and contractors, to draw up a detailed plan for the approval of the parties of the second part. Upon the latter's approval, the building of the mint will proceed without delay, and an immediate order for the required machinery will be placed.

(3) In accordance with the Shanghai mint Treasury notes regulations, the parties of the first part will receive \$93 for every \$100 note, and parties of the second part will sell for the actual amount received by the parties of the second part.

BEAR NINE PERCENT

(4) The notes will bear nine percent interest.

(5) On the day of the signing of the contract, the parties of the second part will place to the credit of the Shanghai mint account the net sum of \$2,325,000 upon the notes they have underwritten, as a deposit bearing four percent interest, all the interest on the notes being debited to the account of the Shanghai mint from the deposit above-mentioned.

(6) The parties of the second part will bear all the expenses involved in the sale of the notes, telegrams, posting, advertising, etc., the second parties receiving not more than one percent of the total value of the notes as commission.

(7) A monthly redemption of \$70,000 will be effected from April, 1921, to May, 1924, for which the first parties will instruct the Salt Administration to make such payment to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Shanghai, which will in turn hand over the money to the second parties for the redemption of the notes.

(8) Upon the completion of the Shanghai mint, the first parties will hand over the documents in relation to the ownership of the land, machinery, equipment, etc., to the second parties.

(9) This deals with the profits, which cannot be taken out by the first parties until all the notes have been redeemed.

The remainder is unimportant.

The banking group concerned is practically the same as the one which contracted for the railway-car loan.

In connection with the mint loan, the Government is organizing a currency reform commission, which will include representatives of the Chinese Banking group, the Customs, the Ministry of Finance and the Currency Reform Bureau.

Koo Calls Army Reduction Big Problem In China

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 4.—In an interview with a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister in London, pointed out that the great problem for China was to divert money from military into civil channels. If the army were reduced, he said, to a strength sufficient for police purposes, large sums would be released, for education, sanitation and economic development.

HARDING SAYS ALOOFNESS WILL BE U.S. POLICY

New President's Inaugural Address Hits At League

FAVORS "WORLD COURT"

Ready To Take Lead In Concerted Action Toward Disarmament

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 4.—President Harding, in the course of his inaugural address today, declared that the progress of the United States proved the wisdom of the inherited policy of not involving the country in the affairs of the Old World. The new Administration, he said, did not intend to become entangled in those affairs.

The United States could not become a party to any permanent military alliance, nor assume any foreign economic obligations. Nevertheless, the United States was ready to confer with the nations of the world with a view to recommending a way to almost complete disarmament. He favored the creation of a world court for the settlement of justiciable questions which the nations would agree to submit to it, but he added that "every commitment of the United States must be made in the exercise of national sovereignty."

SEEK LARGER CONFIDENCE

The United States in the new order of finance and trade meant to promote enlarged activities and to seek expanded confidence. As regards "our supreme task" he said, "we shall give no people just cause to make war on us. We hold no national prejudices, and we entertain no spirit of revenge. We do not hate or covet. We do not dream of conquest, and we do not boast of armed prowess. But, if war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope that a way will be found to unify our collective strength, and to consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, to national defence."

FOR TARIFF ADJUSTMENT

President Harding went on to advocate the protection of industries, and in this connection he said: "The higher costs of production must be reflected in our import tariffs. Today as never before, when the peoples of the world are seeking trade restoration and expansion our tariffs must be adjusted to the new order. We cannot sell successfully unless we carry, and opportunities in the new era in production, transportation and trade will best be seized by carrying cargoes in American bottoms to the markets of the world."

The Senate has approved President Harding's Cabinet.

President Wilson did not sign the Immigration and army Bills, and thus in effect vetoed them.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. J. J. Davis, the new Minister of Labor, to represent America on the International Communications Conference.

Washington, March 4.—The ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of President Harding were reminiscent of the simplicity that attended the inauguration of George Washington, and contrasted strangely with the huge military and civil processions that were a feature of the inaugurations of the past half-century.

CEREMONY IS SIMPLE

At 10 o'clock in the morning, in clear, cold weather, the Congressional Committee arrived at the hotel where President-Elect Harding and Governor Coolidge were staying with their wives to escort them to the White House, where they picked up President Wilson and proceeded to the Capitol, escorted by four troops of cavalry. President Wilson's physical condition was such that as he left the White House, the secret service men in attendance had to place his feet on each succeeding step, this incident provoking murmurs of sympathy from the vast throngs that had assembled.

Shortly after 3 o'clock President, Harding took the oath, after which he delivered his inaugural address and then returned, to the accompaniment of cheers, formally to take up his residence at the White House.

Hankow's Bund Scheme Deferred

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hankow, March 4.—The annual meeting of the British ratepayers of Hankow has passed off satisfactorily. The Bund reclamation scheme was deferred for a year, though strongly pressed by the representatives of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

INCORPORATION ACT FAILS, BUT COMES UP AGAIN

Senate Leaders Promise Immediate Action At Next Session

POWELL STAYS TO HELP

American Chamber Of Commerce Official To See Measure Through

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Washington, March 4.—Owing to the pressure of work involved by the Appropriations Bills, the Senate failed to take action this session on the China Trade Act, introduced by the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives by a large majority, and only shortness of time prevented action by the Senate.

Party leaders in the Senate have given the bill a "favorable mention" and promised immediate action in the special session of Congress which President Harding is expected to call immediately.

Mr. J. B. Powell, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, is remaining in Washington in order to see the measure passed in the next session of Congress.

BRITISH TROOPS LOSE 32 KILLED IN ERIN IN WEEK

More Than 2,000 Sinn Feiners Now Interned, Says Report

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 4.—The official weekly review of conditions in Ireland states that there were 32 casualties amongst the Crown forces during the week ended February 28, as compared with eleven during the previous week. A sinister feature is the cold-blooded assassinations of individuals. Five policemen and five soldiers were so murdered during the week ended February 28, besides five soldiers murdered in Cork on February 28. Except for two policemen, all the murdered men were unarmed, and the five soldiers were murdered after they had been taken prisoner.

Two civilians were also assassinated on the grounds of alleged communication with the police or military. One hundred and thirty-six internment orders have been made and the number of Sinn Feiners now interned exceeds two thousand.

Melbourne, March 4.—Mr. Osmond Esmond, the son of Sir Thomas Esmond, who went to Australia in January last in connection with Irish Home Rule, and was not allowed to land because of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance, sailed today for Vancouver on board the "S. S. Makura" on which he had been detained in Sydney Harbor since January 11.

LEAGUE WOULD HAVE PREVENTED WAR, SAYS CHIEF

Da Cunha, In Closing Speech, Declares Skeptics Have Been Convinced

(Reuter's Service)

San Jose, March 4.—It is stated that the Government of Costa Rica will rely on the League of Nations Council to settle the dispute with Panama, and that it was indicated that it would not welcome arbitration from any other source.

Paris, March 4.—Before the termination of the session of the League of Nations Council, the incident arising from the Swiss Federal Council refusing to allow the passage through Switzerland of an international detachment on its way to the Vlna region, in connection with the plebiscite, was closed by the Swiss delegate, on behalf of his Government, acknowledging that it was the moral duty of the members of the League to support the Council's recommendations.

Senhor da Cunha, the President, in a closing speech, dwelt on the authority and prestige of the League, which, he said, had convinced the incredulous. He endorsed Mr. Lloyd George's opinion that the existence of the League in 1914 would have made the war impossible.

U.S. Consulate Compradore Is Fifty Years In Service



Wong Soong-dong celebrated the anniversary of his fifty years of service at the American Consulate General yesterday when a loving cup was presented to him by the members of the staff in appreciation of his excellent record.

Mr. Wong, who is compradore at the Consulate, has served seventeen Consuls-General and is the oldest employee of the U.S. Government in the Far East.

He entered the service as a shroff and has served as compradore for 48 years. He has seven sons, two of whom are graduates of the St. John's University. One, Mr. Homer Wong, is Deputy Director General of Posts at Peking and another, Mr. Yates Wong, former interpreter at the U. S. Consulate-General, is now with the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Tea Dance Boycott Rends A.B.C. Club At Tientsin

Chinese Wives Declare War On Concubines—Refusing To Associate With Men Who Are Seen With "Outlaws"—Foreigners Mystified

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, March 4.—Chinese social circles in Tientsin are in a state of great excitement over recent events at the British, American and Chinese Commercial Club which threaten to create a split in the Chinese membership of that organization.

The British, American and Chinese Commercial Club, better known as the A. B. C. Club, was organized shortly after the European War with a view to arousing a greater "get together" spirit among the merchants, bankers, teachers and officials of the three nationalities. The premises of the former German Club in Tientsin were acquired from the Chinese Government for the use of the new A. B. C. Club; and these comfortable quarters, plus a large membership from each of the three nationalities, seemed to assure the Club's success. Unfortunately for the promoters of the plan the Chinese did not "get together" with the British and Americans as well as had been expected, the lure of the theater, the tea-house and the home being greater than that of the Club.

Thus the committee of the Club was obliged to resort to heroic measures in order to increase the institution's popularity; and one of these measures was the holding of a weekly afternoon tea dance. The tea dances were a success from the start, the wives, mothers and sisters of the Chinese members attending them in large numbers and apparently enjoying them as much as their sisters from the West. Then came the rift in the late and its resulting division of Chinese society in Tientsin into two groups which are growing further apart from tea dance to tea dance.

It appears that, as the weekly dances proved their popularity among the Chinese, many of the Chinese banking and official members of the Club got into the habit of taking their concubines, or secondary wives, to the Club for an afternoon's whirl. The concubine is the official and social inferior of the wife, the sister and the mother. On the other hand she has a great advantage over the average Chinese wife in that she represents her "husband's" personal choice, whereas the wife was generally selected for him by his parents or by the official matchmaker. Hence the concubine is, as a rule, younger, prettier and better dressed than the wife.

The increasing numbers of concubines appearing at the A. B. C. Club's dances made a hit with the dancing Chinese and the susceptible but innocent foreigners. The mothers, wives and sisters, however, were not favorably impressed. They saw themselves turned into wall-flowers by women who are their inferiors in every respect, and they did not like it.

ALLIES SEND BIG CAVALRY FORCES TO BRIDGEHEAD

Concentration Ordered In Expectation Of Advance

HAVE 1000 GUNS

Signs Of Back-Down Reported From Berlin

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 4.—A Paris telegram reports that the French railways have been ordered to hold themselves ready to transport troops to the German frontier. It is announced that 11,000 infantry, three cavalry corps, 1,000 guns and 300 aeroplanes are now on the frontier, the telegram states.

The concentration of cavalry at the Rhine bridgeheads in considered very important.

Berlin, March 4.—The attempt of Herr Loebe, the President of the Reichstag, to read Mr. Lloyd George's speech regarding reparations, provoked very stormy scenes. The Communist deputy, Herr Hoffmann, on endeavoring to speak, was greeted with shouts of "Throw him out." Herr Hoffmann's request that Herr Loebe should read the rest of the speech produced a storm of unparliamentary epithets, whereupon the sitting was adjourned.

FRENCH SQUADRON READY

Paris, March 4.—The French Western Mediterranean squadron is at present refitting at Toulon. It is reported that the dreadnoughts Paris and Toulon have been ordered to be in readiness to leave for the North Sea, in order to co-operate with the British fleet in any naval operations which may be contemplated.

London, March 4.—The French press is very high in its praise of Mr. Lloyd George's speech which, it is pointed out, was delivered most opportunely on the eve of the inauguration of the new American president, as it makes clear that the Allies are united in imposing penalties on Germany.

There are signs that the Germans are very perturbed by the firmness of the Allies. Some Berlin newspapers point out that the German counter-proposals are by no means final but are merely a suggestion, though the Berliner Tageblatt defiantly declares that the Allies' demands are impossible and will again be rejected. The Aht Uhr Abendblatt suggests that fresh proposals may be made, perhaps from a third side.

DECLARE TREATY INFINGED

The German cabinet discussed Mr. Lloyd George's speech until a late hour last night, but apparently the only opinion expressed was regret at the penalties which, it was declared, if imposed, would find Germany defenseless and would infringe the Treaty of Versailles.

Berlin, March 4.—It is semi-officially announced that a committee of experts, presided over by the Chancellor, Herr Fehrenbach, today discussed the economic effects of the threatened Allied measures, and unanimously came to the conclusion that although the measures would seriously affect German economic life, their effects could not prevent the German Government refusing to sign obligations "which were impossible of fulfillment."

A similar conclusion was reached after a discussion between the Minister of the Interior and Parliamentary representatives of the occupied territory, when it was stated that the threatened measures were severe but not unexpected, and that the Government had as far as possible taken precautionary measures in view of the damage which it was feared would result.

Karolyi Arrested And Being Banished

(Reuter's Service)

Florence, March 4.—The former Hungarian Premier, Count Karolyi, and his family, have been arrested here and are being conducted to the frontier for banishment.

It is understood that this action has been taken in connection with recent disturbances here. Count Karolyi is believed to have been in relationship with several Communists.

KRASSIN IN LONDON

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 4.—M. Krassin, the Russian trade delegate, arrived here today.

GREEKS REJECT, TURKS ACCEPT ALLIES' PLAN

Commission Proposal To Be Revoked If Certain Concessions Are Made

(Reuters Service)

London, March 5.—The Morning Post learns authoritatively that the Allies have decided not to send the proposed commission to investigate the ethnographical statistics of Thrace and Smyrna, owing to the total Greek, and conditional Turkish, refusal to accept such a commission, and that the Allies would revoke their decision if the Greeks were to make the Turks certain concessions.

The Greek Premier, M. Callogeropoulos, stated that he would have to refer the matter to Athens.

M. Callogeropoulos subsequently rejected the suggestion made by a distinguished member of the Conference that he should take advantage of the fact that he was having tea in the same room as the Turkish delegates and initiate direct negotiations. Any resumption of negotiations, therefore, must be made through the Supreme Council.

The Morning Post understands that Greece entirely opposes any change in the status of Thrace, but that she might agree to the institution of an autonomous regime in Smyrna, which would completely safeguard the interests of the Christian population.

London, March 4.—On the resumption of the Near East Conference, the Allies heard the replies of the Greeks and Turks regarding the establishment of a commission of enquiry for Smyrna and Thrace. The Greeks read the decision of the Greek National Assembly, rejecting the proposals as unjust towards Greece, and offering to transmit to Athens any equitable proposal made by the Allies.

The Ankara delegates accepted the proposal, but suggested the substitution of Allied for Greek administration in Thrace and Smyrna, and added that, in view of the Allies' willingness to examine the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres.

Relating to Armenia and Kurdistan, they were confident that an arrangement, fair in its essential points, could be reached.

London, March 5.—Appointments to the General, Levant, and Far Eastern Consular Service will henceforth be by competitive examinations only. The limits of age will be 21 to 34. Two years' extension is allowed to candidates for the Far Eastern Service for war service.

"Devil Preferable To You," Lenin Told By Workers

(U.S. Navy Radio through Reuters)

New York, March 4.—According to a Helsinki despatch, reports from Moscow received in Finland state that the revolt against the Soviet started at a meeting of metal workers, when Lenin was accused of torturing the workers and ruining Russia.

Lenin is said to have asked the workers if they would prefer the former regime of the Czars. The workers replied: "Let them come who may, white, black, or devils. Just you clear out." Lenin is reported thereupon to have issued a proclamation promising a grant of ten million roubles to supply the workers with the necessities of life.

A Stockholm telegram states that the Soviet authorities have put down the Petrograd revolt, after severe fighting.

(Reuters Service)

London, March 4.—The outbreak of anti-Bolshevik rising in Russia is now admitted by the Moscow wireless, which says: "There is no doubt that the mutiny of General Kozlovski and on the ship Petro-Pavlovsk was prepared by Entente spies, like the former White Guard intrigues. It is clear that the Kronstadt revolt was directed from Paris but it will be rapidly liquidated. The Entente has no doubt spread nets not only at Kronstadt alone, and it is the task of the rearwards to destroy these nets."

Helsingfors, March 4.—According to advices from Reval, the disturbances in Petrograd continue. The sailors at Kronstadt have openly revolted. Excitement runs high all over the country. It is added that a revolutionary committee controls Petrograd, and also the fortifications and the fleet.

Fairbanks Breaks Hand In High Jump

Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—Douglas Fairbanks will not appear before the camera for at least six weeks. In an accident today the film star broke his left hand and sprained his neck.

Fairbanks was attempting a stunt in the filming of "The Nut" at his Hollywood studio. He was to jump through a window and light on the neck of a man walking along a street. His foot caught in the window frame, and he fell heavily.

Women's Club Of Ningpo Active In Famine Relief



Features of the splendid work accomplished by the Women's Club of Ningpo during the past year are the opening of a public playground, the raising of \$550 for famine relief, and the holding of study departments along the line of home economics, care of children and social service in the community.

The club, which is one of the most progressive organizations of Chinese women in the East, has among its leaders the wives of the leading officials of Ningpo. Under the auspices of the club a famine relief program was given in one of the large theaters when

\$550 was cleared. The Ningpo Famine Relief Committee recently called upon the club to assist in a rummage sale held in the Y.M.C.A.

Of the Chinese artists the works of particular interest were those of a comparatively recent man, Jen Po-nien, and from the Ming period, Wang-Shi-ku. A group of buildings in the foreground of this charming painting, last mentioned, seem to furnish a suitable vantage point, from which to contemplate a tall pagoda rising from the clouds in the distance.

In spite of the hostess' assurance that she has not a "collection"; the impression is inevitable that one might look through a considerable collection, without finding so many masterpieces, as were shown by her.

Tea was served, after which Mrs. Ayscough showed a number of Chinese and Japanese paintings. The latter are by modern Japanese artists, in the old Chinese style.

American Woman's Club Notes

Mrs. Beaman will give her delayed paper to the Literary Department, Friday afternoon at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall. The subject is "The Temples of Sacred Mt. Omei." Following her paper Mrs. Beaman will show Szechuen embroideries, and tapestries, gathered in her long sojourn in the West of China; and her interesting Tibetan jewelry.

A business session from 4:30 to 5, will precede the program. Members will present their membership tickets. Those desiring to invite guests, may do so five o'clock.

Mrs. Ayscough entertained a large party from the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club at her home, Wednesday, March 2, with an exhibition of Chinese antiques, porcelains and paintings. In the arrangement of the collections, and in explanations concerning them, Mrs. Ayscough was assisted by Mrs. Borrett and Mrs. George Wilson. These friends also augmented the collection by loaning a number of porcelains and other articles.

The woman's touch was apparent in the artistic method of displaying the art-objects, so that each collection left the impression of a decorative unit. This effect was produced by careful grouping in one place of the allied articles, and binding them together by the use of a beautiful textile as a background. A definite picture was left in the memory by the large central table in the drawing room, which was covered by an old Japanese brocade of gold and silver rings interlaced upon plum colored satin. Upon it were set delicately painted porcelains of the famille rose, and other enamel pieces. These seemed to find their epitome in a central Sang-de-boeuf vase of gorgons, flaming, ruby-red. Among the smaller porcelains grouped at its base were several Kang Hsi amberjine

Chien Lung jades were well represented, invitingly spread upon a mandarin coat of one-color colors, and other semi-precious stones, were here. A pair of jade bowls upon ivory stands, were admired. "Moss in melting snow of spring," is the name given to

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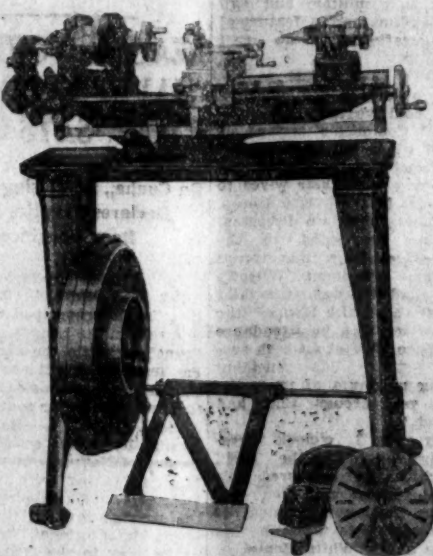
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Mr. A. Drummond, Head of the firm of Drummond Brothers, Ltd. Guildford, is at present in Shanghai, and will be pleased to give demonstrations and particulars to anyone interested in modern Lathes and Machine tools.

Two Governors To Remain Neutral

(Staff Correspondence)

Peking, Feb. 28.—From Government headquarters comes the information that while the Military Governors of the respective provinces of Yunnan and Kwe-

chow have not as yet declared definitely their attitude toward Peking, they will remain aloof from Canton politics, and yesterday came the news from General Lu Yung-ting, who is purported to be on friendly terms with both governors, that he would undertake to bring them into the fold of the Peking government, though the terms involved remain to be considered. The Government, has expressed its gratitude to Lu Yung-ting for his offer, assuring him that any terms he may consider, so long as they tend to an early unification of the country, will be acceptable.



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This Oxygen Tooth Powder liberates oxygen when brought in contact with the fangs of the mouth.

\$0.50 per tin.

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Very useful against Chapped lips. Roughened skin. Soothing and refreshing after shaving.

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LIQUID ALBOLINE

For internal use against Constipation. Ensures effectiveness of its mechanical action.

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Very useful in the treatment of Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, etc.

Small size \$0.30 per tube
Large size \$0.60 per tube

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A water proof dusting powder for the nursery, prevents chafing, etc.

sifter top can.
\$0.30

ALBOLINE SPRAY SOLUTION

For use as a spray in Nasal and Throat disorders.

\$0.75 per bottle

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Large Stock of Prams Various Colours and Sizes

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A STEWART TRUCK WILL REDUCE YOUR OPERATING COSTS

We can show you how to cut the expense of running your business.

We can show you how to do your hauling **better—cheaper—quicker.**

We base this assertion on **FACTS**—not beliefs.

* * *

Maybe you think your business is different.

We can show you it is **NOT** different as regards hauling.

In the **STEWART** truck—of a type and size to meet your needs—we have the answer to your hauling problem.

* * *

Are you continuing to make the mistake of thinking of a truck in terms of first cost, rather than in terms of **ultimate saving?**

Thousands of men allowed themselves to be frightened by the "first cost" bogey, and were sorry for it later.

* * *

The **STEWART** truck takes the sting out of first cost, as it is extremely moderate in price.

Staunchly built by one of the best companies in the world—made to give continuous service at low upkeep—easy to operate—of guaranteed workmanship and materials—that's the **STEWART** Truck.

Let us consult you about this truck, and about your hauling job

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

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PEKING

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Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

SWEDISH COLONY ORGANISES BODY TO AID COMMERCE

New Association Will Also Function As Social Center

For the purpose of looking after Swedish commercial interests in China as well as to provide a social center, members of the Swedish community in Shanghai have organized a national association.

The Swedish Association in China was formed at a meeting held at the Royal Asiatic Society's hall Friday evening. Baron C. E. Alknerheim, Consul-General for Sweden, presided over the gathering and explained the purpose and hopes of the Association.

He spoke of the necessity of such an organization to bind the local Swedish community more closely together and stated that it is also meant to aid in the spreading of knowledge of Sweden in China and of China in Sweden, for which latter purpose it is proposed to form a branch organization in the homeland. The Association will also extend assistance to Swedish citizens who may get into difficulties here and will function as a Chamber of Commerce as well as a social club.

A constitution, which had been prepared by a special committee, was read and adopted and the following were appointed to serve as the committee for this year: Baron C. E. Alknerheim, chairman; Mr. W. v. Normann, vice-chairman; Mr. H. v. Heidenstam, secretary; Mr. S. Y. Euren, treasurer; Mr. B. Dawidson, Mr. H. Stromwell and Mr. C. S. Toll and Messrs. K. Bryhn and J. Anderson, deputies.

Major Eastwick And Mr. Kann Are Entertained Here

Heads Of Peking And Local Office Of Sino-American Bank Are Honored

Major P. G. Eastwick and Mr. Eduard Kann were guests at a dinner held last night by Messrs. Hsu Un-yuen, Shen En-yi and Fu Shao-en at a dinner given at Mr. Shen's residence at Bubbling Well Road. Over 30 Chinese prominent bankers, business men, officials, and shareholders of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce were present.

Major Eastwick, who has been connected with International Banking Corporation and American Foreign Banking Corporation for over 30 years, has recently been engaged to be the general manager of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce at Peking.

Mr. Kann has recently resigned from Banque Industrielle de Chine and accepted the management of the Shanghai branch of the bank. He is well known to the Shanghai community and has had over 20 years' experience in Far Eastern banking.

MUTT & JEFF

Jeff Slips Mutt Some Dope About His Social Standing

By Bud Fisher



News Brevities

Captain W. I. Elser left Shanghai for Hankow last night on a business trip.

Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, formerly of the China Continuation Committee, who has just returned to Shanghai for a brief period, will conduct the regular meeting for prayer for missionary work on Monday at 5:15 p.m. at Union Church Hall. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested.

Among the passengers who will leave this morning on the Dilwara for Hongkong were Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Bessell, Mrs. E. C. Kullerup, Miss M. Richards and Messrs. D. J. Hooper, M. S. O'Sullivan, C. Morris, A. Hashim and A. J. Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. A. Dumont and Miss E. P. Hall left for Dalren on the Sakaki Maru yesterday.

A tea daisant for the benefit of the famine sufferers in the north is to be given by the American Woman's Club at the Astor House on Friday, March 18. Plans for the affair are being carried forward by the General Committee which is composed of the following ladies: Mesdames R. I. Clapp, Chairman, C. S. Lobingier, T. W. Stedman, A. C. Davis, R. E. Lunkley, J. H. Snoke, A. P. Parker, F. J. Raven, P. R. Sites, H. A. Wilbur, J. T. Hammond, R. B. Nichols, Joseph MacDonnell, W. G. Hiltner and N. E. Lorton.

The Ministry of Interior has promulgated regulations prohibiting smoking among boys under 13 years of age and among all students in military academies and colleges.

The Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Road, will

hold its speech day on Thursday beginning at 5:30 o'clock.

Among the passengers sailing on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Colombia for Hongkong this morning at 8:30 o'clock are Mr. B. C. Haile of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mrs. Haile, Mrs. G. C. Reis, Miss Gladys Mann, Mr. N. Peffer and Mr. L. P. Mooney.

Mrs. M. B. Teherkasskaya, noted prima donna of the Russian Imperial Opera, La Scala of Milano and Paris Grand Opera will give her second grand concert in the Olympic Theater on Thursday night at 9:15 o'clock.

The Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company will hold their general meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

The Girls' Friendly Society will be "At Home" at the Church House on Tuesday afternoon between 3 and 7 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Ltd., will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

There will be a dance at the British Country Club Tuesday afternoon, beginning at 5:15 o'clock.

The Thomas Hanbury School for Girls will hold a program of old English dances, folk songs and other entertainments at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

The St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will have its annual

meeting at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

General Chiang Kwei-ti who has been stationed in Peking has suddenly returned to his post in Jehol, Manchuria. It is reported that some political changes will be made shortly.

President Hsu Shih-chang has formally telegraphed his congratulations on the occasion of Mr. Harding's inauguration as President of the United States.

The formal opening of the Bureau for Russian Commercial Affairs with premises at the former Russian Consulate will take place tomorrow.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps will hold its field day this morning beginning at 9 o'clock in the Western District.

Feng Asks Permission To Advance On Urga

General Feng Yu-hsing, the Christian Division Commander, has asked to be allowed to march on Urga. General Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun's lieutenant, asks for \$8,000,000 to enable his troops to proceed to the same place.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS, TAELS, OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road

COMPANY TO AID SMALL INVESTOR

An announcement of importance to the man with a limited amount of capital is that regarding the establishment of the Small Investors Company.

The company is under the management of Mr. Douglas Fleming and it will concern itself primarily with the placing of small investments, undertaking the placing of amounts down to a minimum of Tls. 100. Hitherto the small investor in Shanghai has been hard put to it to place his money in any sort of paying securities, owing to the practice here of dealing only in large blocks of shares.

The new company will do business on a cash basis, charging a brokerage of one percent, and besides buying shares of the value mentioned, will also undertake the sale of shares—also of a minimum value of Tls. 100, which is another convenience which has been largely lacking in Shanghai in the past.

In a list of thirty concerns whose

shares the company is now in a position to offer are to be found nearly all of the commodities represented in the local share market. Mr. Fleming is well known in Shanghai and has had long experience with the share market here. The offices of the Small Investors Co. are at 3A Peking Road.

Boycott Splits Club At Tientsin

(Continued from Page 1)

when they left their new friends to ask their old friends for a dance, only to be turned down. And neither the Chinese nor the foreign members, although for entirely different reasons, knew how to handle the new situation. It looks as though the mother, the wife and the sister had the whip-hand over the Chinese male section of the Club; and, according to them, the boycott will continue either until the concubines are conspicuous only by their absence or until the tea dance ceases to be a feature of the Club's social activities.

"Health is Wealth"

Ensure Perfect Health by always using

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Beg to announce the arrival of their first delivery
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MILLINERY
DAY GOWNS
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Showing Monday, March 7

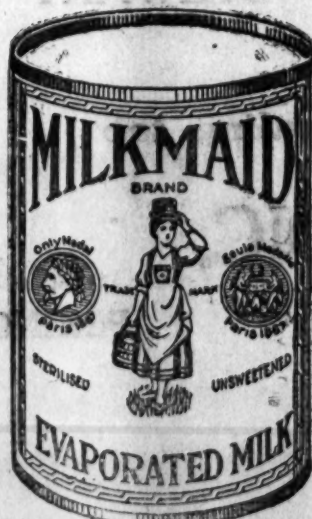
A Visit to our Showrooms will repay you, and interest you

TEA ROOM—FITTING ROOM—RETIRING ROOM

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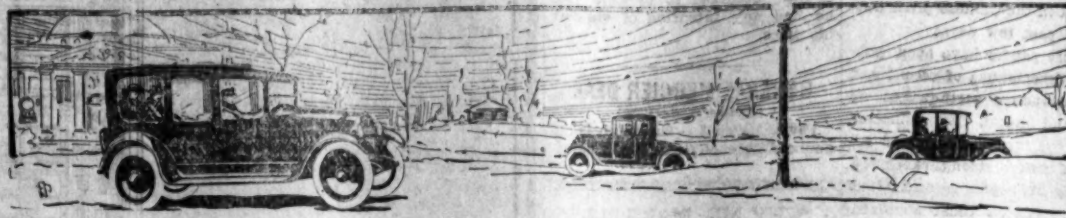
EVAPORATED MILK

Diluted with water "Milkmaid" Evaporated Milk is valuable for cooking purposes.



Undiluted "Milkmaid" Evaporated Milk serves every purpose where cream is usually used.

"Milkmaid" Evaporated Milk is sold by all principal stores



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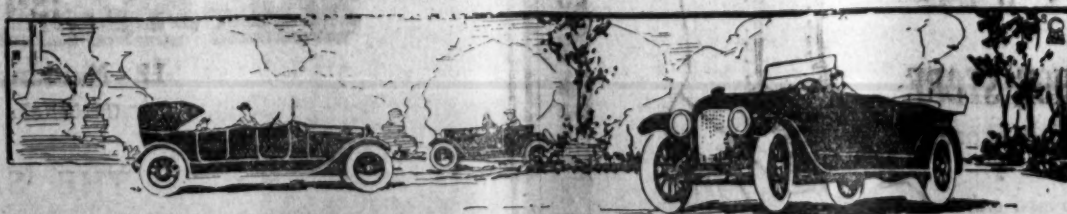
NEW FITTINGS

Ask us for an estimate; it
will not cost you anything

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

9 Hongkong Road

Tel Central 6006



Hold Childrens' League Sale At French Municipal School

A very successful and picturesque sale was held at the French Municipal School yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Ministering Children's League and was attended by several hundred.

The affair was given under the direction of Mrs. Trenchard Davis who was assisted by Mr. Davis while Messrs. C. A. Mombert, Lester Arnold and H. W. A. Allison acted as bankers. The rooms were attractively arranged and the various schools contributing stalls were as follows:

St. Josephs School fancy stall—Messdames S. B. Neill Gauntlett, Matthews, Scatchard and Child. Cathedral School fancy stall—Messdames C. G. Mackie, H. P. Wilkinson, Sims, Nye, C. J. Scott, D. McDonald and Richard.

French Municipal School keepsies and dolls—Misses Thompson, Davenport, Lemela.

Public School magnolia tree—Mrs. Pitt, Miss Balaan.

Sweet stall—Messdames Frederick, Toledano, Miss Firth.

Preserve Stall—Mrs. Allison, Misses Hamilton, Shadgett.

Mother's Union—Mrs. Craddock, Mrs. Pett.

Basket Stall—Messdames Clark, Cheek, Fryer.

Children's Stall—Messdames Parsons, Welsh, Ivy.

Children's Refuge—Miss Henderson.

Hanbury School—parcel and cloak room—Miss Mayhew.

Tea—Mrs. Hancock. Coconut Shy—Mrs. and Miss Crombie. Ninepins—Mr. Pitt. Bank—Messrs. Mombert, Arnold, Allison.

Others Assisting—Messrs. Hummel, Godfrey, Dumbarton. A feature of the afternoon was an entertainment given by the children of various schools which proved to be very delightful. The program was as follows:

The Festival of Flowers. Children of the Avenue Road Public School for Girls. (Produced by Miss Harvey.) Punch and Judy.

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

1. The Soldiers Chorus from Faust. Girls of French Municipal School.

2. Sailors' Hornpipe. Miss Brenda and Betty Parsons, Vera Prince and Master Mervyn Hyman.

3. Conjuror. Mr. R. Kay, B. S.

4. Recitation—(a) A Winter in Town. (b) Discontent.

Misses Kathleen and Ruth Green.

5. Sword Dance. Misses Enid Boyd and Isabel McMurdo.

6. Cochocha. Misses Iris Boyd and Edith McMurdo.

7. Ventriloquist. Mr. Kertrigh.

Dances arranged by Miss Sharp.

about eight months abroad, the President had raised about Gold \$20,000. This sum includes a splendid gift of £1,000 from Mr. Alfred S. K. Sze, now Minister of China to the United States. Of the amount raised, \$7,000 has been expended for the purchase of equipment for the Engineering Department, and \$1,000 will be devoted to the improvement of the present gymnasium. The rest will go towards the erection of the St. Mary's Hall building at its new site.

By the Presidential mandate, dated February 3, the Third Class Chia-Ho Decoration has been awarded to Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, the President of the University, in view of the signal service he has contributed towards the education of Chinese young men. The insignia and certificate will be forwarded soon.

The All-Star basketball team of Shanghai played with St. John's team in our gymnasium on Thursday evening, March 3. The visiting team won the game by the score of 42-25.

ZIKAWEI RECORDS QUAKE TREMORS

The Zikawei Observatory issues the following statement regarding the earthquakes which have been reported in the Chinese press during the past few days:

Chinese papers have been publishing descriptions of recent and very destructive earthquakes in Kansu and Shensi. As a matter of fact our instruments have recorded a rather strong shock on February 28, beginning at 2h 56m 48s a.m. (China coast standard time), but the epicenter most probably should be located at about 9,000 Km. from Zikawei Observatory (angular distance of 81deg. 0). On March 3 we had two seismograms of less remote earthquakes. The first one has been recorded from 11h 5m 31s a.m. to 12h 21m a.m. and the center should be placed at a distance of about 2,000 Km. (angular distance of 18deg. 0). The second one began at 16h 28m 32s and ended at 17h 53m. The epicenter is probably at about 4,400 Km. from Shanghai. (Angular distance of 39deg. 36). The direction from which both quakes have sent their seismic waves, as far as it can be calculated by means of our curve, is apparently the Northwest. Of course the intensity of these earthquakes seems to be greatly inferior to the intensity of the seismic disturbances of December 16th and the 25th. The most remote towns of Kansu are at about 2,400 Km. from Shanghai.

PREMIER NOT TO QUIT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—Reuter is officially informed that there is no truth in the report that the Premier has resigned. He attended a meeting of the Cabinet this morning and nothing occurred to indicate that he had any intention of quitting his office.

GENERAL MERCIER DEAD

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 4.—The death is announced here of General Mercier.

WHY MR. MAXWELL SHUNNED HIS FRIENDS

"My nerves were so shattered" relates Mr. H. J. Maxwell, of No. 17 West 4th Street, Oklahoma City, U. S. A., "that I became very sensitive of my affliction and withdrew entirely from acquaintances. I felt ill at ease in company for I had shaky spells and sometimes became so dizzy that I had to sit down until the attack passed away. I didn't have any ambition and could not sleep. My appetite was variable and food didn't seem to build me up. "I read of Dr. Williams' pink pills and began the treatment. In a few weeks I could see that my nerves were becoming stronger. With this encouragement I kept up the treatment until I regained my strength. I sleep normally now, feel refreshed in the morning and have a good appetite. I no longer have nervous or dizzy spells and can mingle with my friends without embarrassment. I can't speak too highly of Dr. Williams' pink pills as a tonic for they certainly helped me." Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are sold by your own druggist or will be sent direct by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8. Write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for free nerve book.

DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BE A DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND OLDEST PORTRAIT COMPANY, AND TO ESTABLISH YOUR OWN PERMANENT, PROFITABLE AGENCY.

This business has vast possibilities and you can earn a fortune in a few years. There is a steadily increasing demand for our beautifully painted, enlarged portraits reproduced from family photographs. Choice selection of picture frames, elaborate religious pictures, mouldings, etc.

No investment in stock is necessary. You can develop this business in your spare time big enough to occupy your entire attention.

To save valuable time, order sample roll with four beautifully painted, enlarged portraits; sent post paid for \$3.00 gold.

CHICAGO PORTRAIT COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A. Capital and surplus over \$1,000,000.00

CHICAGO PORTRAIT COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A. Gentlemen: Please send me Free of charge and without obligation on my part, your beautifully illustrated catalogue and complete agency details.

Enclosed find postal money order, draft or certified cheque, for \$3.00 U.S. Gold, for the handsome sample roll you advertise.

Name (Write plainly) Address

SHIPPING BOARD HOLDS I.M.M. PACT INIMICAL TO U.S.

Anglo-International Mercantile Marine Agreement Violates Treaty

(Reuter's Service) Washington, March 4.—In a report to the Senate, the Shipping Board declared that the agreement between the International Mercantile Marine Corporation to operate ships without injuring British commerce, is inimical to the policy of the United States in respect of the development of its trade and commerce, and at variance with the letter and spirit of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920.

London, March 4.—A shipping crisis is threatened owing to the ship-owners proposing to reduce the pay of officers and seamen by about £5 per month, thus bringing seamen's wages down to £10 a month as compared with £15 before the war, and these of stewards of passenger ships down to £8, 5, 0 as compared with £13, 10, 0.

The owners contend that economies in working are the only means of avoiding the laying up of much more tonnage and the causing of much unemployment.

Pneumonic Plague Found In Shantung

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS) Tsinanfu, March 5.—Dr. Tucker of the American Red Cross Society at Tehchow, Shantung, telegraphs that pneumonic plague has been positively diagnosed at a place fifteen miles North of Sangyun, Shantung. Fifty deaths have been recorded up to date. Famine workers in these districts have been warned of the situation.

St. John's University News Items

A relief station has been established by several members of the Faculty of the University at Sha-Ho-Chiao, Chihli. The station has had under its care about 500 families. The work was initiated by Professors W. S. A. Pott and C. F. Remer, who have returned to the University, having been relieved by Professors J. R. Norton and H. F. MacNair. The latter are now conducting the relief work at the station. A considerable sum of money, collected during the Sunday services on February 27, at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, will be forwarded to the station for the maintenance of the work.

The University re-opened February 22. Seventeen new students were admitted to the Fourth Class Middle School.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, the President of the University, returned from the United States on February 27. During his sojourn of

Glover's World Renowned Dog Remedies

Send for free book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed."

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 115 West 31st Street New York, U. S. A.

Agents: Muller, Philips & Hughes Ltd.



STEP OUT IN WALK-OVER SHOES

We would like to show you some of our new models that have just arrived. Come in, try them on. Your exact fit is sure to be among these many new models.

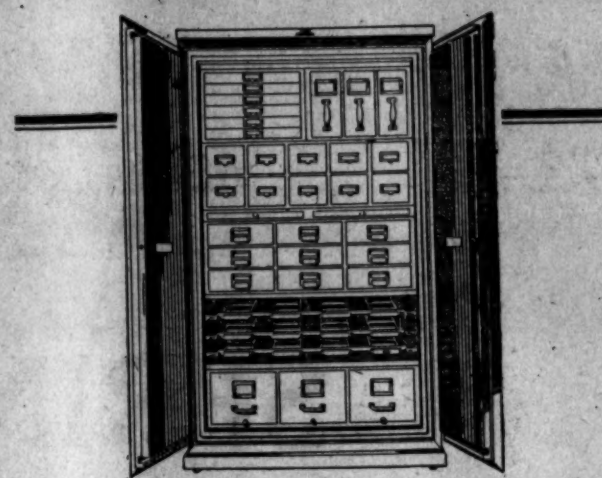


Correct footwear for morning, afternoon and evening wear.

SILK HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE 24 Nanking Road

Prompt attention given to mail orders.



Modern Protection

Every hour of every day, someone's valuable records are destroyed by fire. Don't expose your papers—the very life-blood of your business—to the ever-present danger of fire. Take steps to secure protection.

Allsteel Safes

This Allsteel Safe has passed the fire tests of the Underwriters' Laboratories—a test far more rigid than any ordinary fire. The lightest safe of its kind, it has greater interior capacity than safes of similar type. Come in and let us explain the exclusive features of this Allsteel Safe. Examine the desks, filing cabinets, shelving, and other units of Allsteel office furniture—the equipment that belongs with success.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone C. 4778

Think of record protection before the fire—not after

Few purchases are so important as the buying of a safe. This is because record protection is bought for one day—the day when fire comes.

The safe that protects on that day is cheap, no matter what the price. The one that fails to protect may prove ruinous in cost, even though given you for nothing.

Don't think that all safes are alike in the resistance they offer to fire. They are not.

Don't buy a cheap safe on the supposition that you are saving money. Its failure to protect might cost you your business. Investigate this matter of record protection. You cannot afford to be indifferent about it.

THE SAFE-CABINET



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THE KOSTER COMPANY

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

FOR THE SAFE-CABINET

"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

MEN WHO APPRECIATE KEEN VALUE SHOP

WE DEVOTE WEEKLY

ONE WINDOW TO "MEN'S HATS"
ONE WINDOW TO "MEN'S TAILORING"
ONE WINDOW TO "MEN'S BOOTS"
ONE WINDOW TO "MEN'S READY MADES"

AT WHITEAWAY'S

There's a reason too—Our popular prices have made us a reputation coupled with the reliable goods we offer, and as a result this section of our business has doubled in less than a year.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAYS—EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

WE DEVOTE WEEKLY

ONE WINDOW TO "MEN'S SHIRTS"
TWO WINDOWS TO A GENERAL DISPLAY
OF MEN'S-KIT.



The "Ascot" Shirt

A very Neat and Reliable
Shirt with Soft Double Cuffs,
in smart Stripe Designs.

See our Windows.

Our Price \$6.00



Gent's Silk Open End Ties

In plain or stripe designs very
Suitable for Business or Social wear.

Very select in appearance.

Our Price \$2.50 each



For A Really High Class Shirt

Perfect fitting with neatness and durability combined. Try Whiteaway's.

Special Display Now On View

Of the well known Henley shirt with stripe designs and Polo collar to
Match. Best British Manufacture.

Our Price \$6.50 each



Gent's Poplin Wide End Ties

In plain shades, of Blue, Brown,
Grey and Black.

Very Smart when made up. Satis-
faction guaranteed.

Our Price \$2.25 each

WHITE NEGLIGE SHIRTS



The "Astor" Shirt

Made up of the Best Long
Cloth Shirting with Double
Cuffs and Single Front
Pleat.

For Day or Evening Wear

Our Price \$4.50 each



Gent's All Wool Cashmere Socks with Clox Pattern

"As Now Worn" Satis-
faction and Durability
Guaranteed.

Our Price \$2.50 pair



Gent's "Triumph"

Cycle or Golf Hosiery with
contrasting Fancy Tops.
Best English Yarn Manu-
factured.

Our Price \$4.50 pair



Gent's Heather Mixture

Half hose for every day
Wear.

Very comfortable and
Reliable in wear.

Our Price \$2.00 pair



"Jason" CASHMERE "SOCKS."

The Well Known "Jason" Hosiery

To be had at "Whiteaway's" specially noted
for its hard wearing qualities where hard
wear is needed most.

Guaranteed Unshrinkable, durable and com-
fortable.

Our Price \$1.75 pair



Gent's Silk Half Hose

In assorted shades for any
occasion.

Spliced heel and toe, thus
giving entire satisfaction



The "Gorse" Golf Stocking

To be had in Grey, or Heather
mixture shades. Fancy Tops
to match all sizes in stock
Inspection invited.

Our Price \$5.50 pair



Gent's All Wool Half Hose

with stripe designs in assorted
shades. Best English manu-
facture.

Our Price \$2.00 pair



Gent's Raincoats

In light drab shade with
Belt and adjustable cuff bands.

All sizes in Stock.

Good Value.

Our Price \$27.50 each



Gent's "Flangola" Pyjama Suits

The most reliable for wearing and
washing. Stocked in S. Men's,
Men's O. S. Men's and X. O. S.
Men's sizes.

Our Prices \$8.75 \$9.50 \$9.75
\$10.50 per suit



Gent's "Jaeger" All Wool Sweaters.

White with collar (similar
to sketch) in Brown, canary
Saxe and Grey. All sizes.

Our Price \$22.50 each



The "Threglan" Raincoat

A perfect loose fitting. Rainproof
coat. All men's sizes in Stock.

Our Price \$53.50 each



Gent's Tweed Sports Coats

In the newest styles and
best quality Tweeds. Light
and dark colours. Now is
time.

Price \$27.50 \$35.50 \$37.50 each



Gent's figured

Silk dressing gowns on dark
grounds.

Our Price \$25.50 each

Gent's Bath Robes.

Made of best quality Terry Cloth.

Prices \$23.50 27.50 35.50 each



The High Rock

Quality of Underwear, for
present Day wear. Long
sleeves and single pleat front.

Our Price \$3.00 each



Gent's White Cambrie Handkerchiefs.

Size 18 x 18 inches with 1 inch
hem. Very neat and strong.

Our Price \$3.00 dozen



The Grafton Belt

of the Best English Cowhide—
well finished and very durable.

Suitable for general wear.

Our Price \$2.50 each



Gent's White Cambrie Handkerchief

Full Sizes 18" x 18" with the
usual 1" Hem.

Very fine soft finish

Our price \$6.50 doz.



Gent's India Gause Vests

with short Sleeves & Single
pleat front

Very cool & comfortable for
the Spring Season.

Our price \$3.25 each



Gent's Fawn Raincoats

Excellent quality.
Good Value.

All sizes in Stock.

Our Price \$25.50 each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI
TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER"
NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD NO CREDIT.

Wilson Asks Powers To Give Russia Guarantee Against External Attack

Full Text Of Message Which Urges That All Russian Border States Be Considered With Armenia; Armed Invasion Useless

Washington, Jan. 22.—Through the League of Nations President Wilson has proposed to the great powers that they enter into a "public and solemn engagement" to guarantee Russia from aggression, with the object of testing the good faith of the spokesmen of the Soviet Government in their professions that "they are afraid to demobilize because they fear new attacks" to quote the President.

This proposal of President Wilson was the outcome of a suggestion from Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, that the President instruct the American High Commissioner at Constantinople to take up with the Allied High Commissioners there the matter of conditions in Armenia, which, according to the communication from Lloyd George, "is reported to be under the control of Soviet Russia."

In declining to adopt the suggestion the President discusses the situation along the borders of Soviet Russia and remedies which might be applied to bring a betterment of conditions. He expresses the opinion that it seems futile to attempt to bring peace to the Caucasus along and takes the position that "the distressful situation in Armenia is but one detail of this vast Russian problem."

The President advocates a general and comprehensive treatment of the whole problem. Only by full and generous co-operation of the principal powers, he contends, can a hopeful approach to the pacification and independence of Armenia be found.

President Wilson's message to the League on this subject was sent on Jan. 18 and was made public by the State Department today.

The message is contained in a telegram from Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, addressed to Paul Hymans, President of the Assembly of the League, through whom Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion had been forwarded to President Wilson.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE

The text of the note follows: Washington, Jan. 18, 1921. His Excellency Paul Hymans, President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Your telegram of Dec. 26, 1920, transmitting a message received by the Council from the British Government, concerning Armenia, stating that Armenia is reported to be under the control of Soviet Russia, and suggesting that the President instruct the American High Commissioner at Constantinople to take up the matter with the Allied High Commissioners, has been received and read with interest by the President, who instructs me to reply as follows:

The President does not deem it practicable to instruct the American High Commissioner at Constantinople to act for him in this matter. As was stated in my telegram of Dec. 16, 1920, he has chosen the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, who has been prepared to act for him in such steps as may be taken. Before instructing him to proceed, however, the President has been awaiting the definite assurances and information from all the principal powers interested, as requested in his cable of Nov. 30, 1920, defining the conditions under which he would endeavor to mediate.

The message from the British Prime Minister transmitted by you on Dec. 26 would seem to indicate the impracticability or futility of the President's addressing himself, at least in the first instance, to the Armenians and Kemalists. The President is inclined to share this view and to feel that no solution can be had without first getting at the source of the trouble.

Pending receipt of information and assurances requested by the President in his telegram of Nov. 30, 1920, it is deemed wise to state the problem as the President views it its causes and possible remedies. It would appear that the immediate cause of trouble in Armenia and Turkey has been the Treaty of Sevres. Admittedly, this was a difficult question with which to contend, but the treaty was drafted by the allied powers, and the trouble has arisen over the failure of certain factions to accept this treaty and of the Allies to enforce it. This is a question over which the President has no control, and measures which he might take or recommend in this direction would be dependent upon the hearty co-operation and support of the allied powers.

The British Prime Minister calls attention to the report that Armenia is under the control of Moscow, from which it appears that another complication has developed. The dependence of Armenia on Soviet Russia is another situation over which the President has no control, and he sees no action he could take to free Armenia without the moral and diplomatic support of the principal powers which holds pro-

mise of bringing peace and accord to the contending parties.

FEAR OF WAR

There is bitter distrust and fear of war along all the Russian borders. It seems futile to attempt to bring peace to the Caucasus, if the result is merely to free the forces there engaged for new campaigns on other sectors of this long front. The distressful situation of Armenia is but one detail of this vast Russian problem, and the President most earnestly urges his conviction that it is only by a general and comprehensive treatment of the whole problem, only by full and generous co-operation of the principal powers, that a hopeful approach to the pacification and independence of Armenia can be found.

The attitude of the President toward those who in power in Russia has been frequently and clearly expressed. He regards the Bolsheviks as a violent and tyrannical minority, by no means representing the real desires and purposes of the Russian people. But he had never believed that the problems raised by this coup d'état could be solved by military action from outside. He now hopes that the recent tragic events on the Polish front and in the Crimea have convinced all the world that armed invasion is not the way to bring peace to the people of Russia.

The rapidly shifting events of recent months have only strengthened his conviction that the Russian revolution, beneficent in its main purposes, must be developed to a satisfactory conclusion by the Russians themselves. Help may from time to time be given from outside and voluntarily received, but attempts at military coercion can but end in disaster.

WORLD IS WEARY

There are elements in the present situation which give added hope to projects of pacification. All the world is weary of war, and the conviction grows among the peoples of all countries that the military method offers very little promise of solving the grave problems of reconstruction which face us. There is at present no overt civil war in Russia. It is a problem of the relations between Central Russia and the surrounding smaller national groups.

The unrest and instability along the border are caused by bitter and mutual distrust. The struggling new nationalities, which were formerly part of the Russian Empire, are afraid of dismemberment and return to the works of peace because they distrust the Bolsheviks and fear new aggressions. The Soviets contend that they are afraid to demobilize because they fear new attacks.

The great impediment to peaceful reconstruction in these troubled border territories, the imminent danger of new hostilities is caused by the utter confusion between offense and defense. Unless this distinction can be clearly defined there is not only small hope of peace, but no hope of a clear perception of who is responsible for new wars. It is, therefore, the thought of the President that the present moment offers a peculiarly pressing challenge to an attempt at general pacification on the Russian borders along these lines. Such an attempt seems to the President the logical outgrowth—in fact, the only logical development—of the request to mediate.

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medicate in the Armenian conflict, and he feels bound in conscience once more to call this matter to the attention of the associated nations.

SMALL STATES POWERLESS

It is obvious to all that these small struggling border States will not attack great Russia unless encouraged by promise of support from the stronger powers. The President therefore believes that the sine qua non of an attempt at pacification must be a public and solemn engagement among the great powers not to take advantage of Russia's stricken conditions and not to violate the territorial integrity of Russia, nor to undertake themselves any further invasions of Russia, nor to tolerate such invasions by others.

Such a public agreement would in effect say to those now in power in Russia:

"You are not menaced from outside. The great powers have voluntarily guaranteed you from attack. You can have peace if you want it."

The responsibility for any new war which might break out on the Russian border would then be clearly placed.

If the principal powers represented on the Council of the League find themselves in accord with the President in this matter and will assure him of their moral and diplomatic support, he will instruct his personal representative, Mr. Morgenthau, to proceed at once on his mission.

LEAGUE'S FIRST REQUEST

The first step in the series of events that culminated in President Wilson's proposal that the great powers guarantee Soviet Russia against aggression was a note telegraphed to the President from Geneva by President Hymans, in behalf of the Assembly of the League of Nations, on Nov. 26, 1920, in which the President was asked to undertake an effort to bring peace between the Armenian Government and the Turkish Kemlites, in order to stop the "present terrible tragedy."

The proposal of the President is couched in such direct terms that it will require answers from all the powers concerned—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Whether it will be taken cognizance of by the Council of the League of Nations is a matter for the Council to determine, but as it is intended to bring answers from the powers collectively or individually it is supposed that the Council will transmit copies of the communication to the Governments of the Powers and permit them to answer separately or arrange through diplomatic means for a joint reply.

SENATORS DISCUSS NOTE

Washington, Jan. 22.—Most Senators who could be reached tonight and who would comment on the President's appeal to the great powers, either publicly or privately approved the position assumed by President Wilson.

"Certainly the United States is not going to help finance any bordering States to make war on Russia," said Senator Borah. "The fact is that all the war against Russia since the armistice have been financed by the great powers. Russia should be notified that she will not be attacked. The President's position is a wise policy and should receive the support of the great powers."

Senator Harry S. New, Indiana, said:

"The President's appeal strikes me as a very extraordinary proposition. Russia has been attacked from within, and I see no evidence that she is threatened by attack from the small border States."

Senator George H. Moses, New Hampshire, said:

"The President apparently assumes that Russia is a member of the League of Nations and that her territorial integrity must be maintained by the League of Nations. He also assumes that Russia will contain herself within her own borders and not attempt to spread her Soviet doctrine. His position is not tenable and I do not believe will be accepted by those to whom it is addressed. It is a matter of course with which the United States has no concern, for surely this country will not help finance any wars against Russia."

Vast California Wine Shipments In Germany

Held In Storage At Ports Since Germans Won't Buy At Prices Asked

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Since the United States has gone dry immense quantities of California and other American wines have accumulated in the German free ports, most of which, it is alleged, have been shipped here only for safekeeping.

The New York Times correspondent has been informed of one lot

of 500,000 quarts of California wine which filled a large warehouse in Bremen, where space has grown rather scarce lately. Nobody in Bremen seemed to know whose property it was, but at the Berlin offices of the Federal Ministry for Food Supply The Times correspondent elicited the fact that this enormous shipment arrived from America June 25, having been consigned to a well-known firm of wine dealers, Kempka and Co. of Königsberg.

Soon afterwards Kempka and Co. requested the Ministry to release the shipment and received the reply that there was no particular objection to doing so if papers were furnished proving Kempka and Co. the owners, or at least establishing their right to dispose of the wine. This was in August of last year, and since then the Ministry has heard no more from the Königsberg firm or from anybody else claiming the wine.

Samples from other lots nearly as large have been offered to large wine firms in Berlin, but have found no buyers for two principal reasons: the first being that the price was too high in view of the rate of exchange, and the second that German consumers of foreign wine prefer French, Spanish and Italian wine to that of California, which is not known here.

As one of the largest wine dealers here, Kimpinski, explained to The Times correspondent, the Berlin public would have to be educated first to appreciate California wine, which is much richer than Moselle Rhine wine, and even then it is more than doubtful if Berliners would pay the high prices which the California dealers are not inclined to reduce, evidently hoping that some day their wine might return matured to delight Americans tired of prohibition.

"I know only two ways to dispose of this American wine," said Director Kretschman of the Hotel Bristol, "either to sell it to liquor manufacturers or to champagne houses supplying night amusement places. It is just what our war profiteers, gamblers and their girls deserve."

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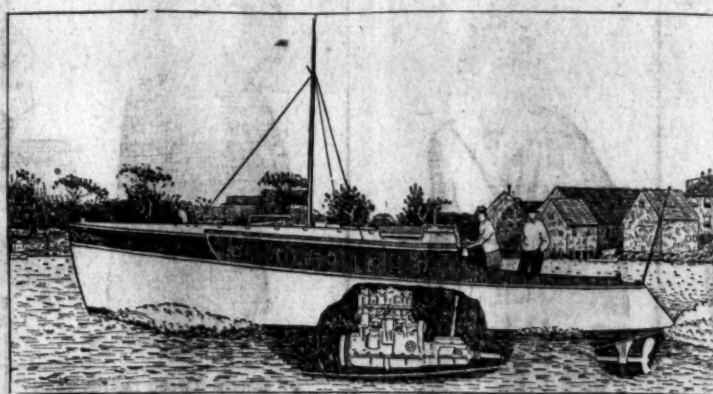
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GERMANY'S RUIN WAS PREDICTED BY BISMARCK

Prophecy And Bitter Attack On
William II Written In Sup-
pressed Volume

CALLS KAISER VAIN, WEAK

Statesman Said Terrible Cata-
strophe Would Hit Nations
Of Europe

"I see great perils arising in
Germany, and, indeed, for the
whole of Europe. The longer the
catastrophe is in coming the more
terrible it will be."

The prophecy comes from the
long suppressed third volume of
Prince Bismarck's memoirs, which
have been made public in Germany,
despite the opposition of the Kaiser
and his friends. Bismarck wrote
the story of his life in three
volumes, entitled *Thoughts and
Reflections*, the first two volumes
being the story of his rise to power
and the third the story of the Iron
Chancellor's dismissal by William
II, a boy monarch, whom he charac-
terises as "dreamy and vain."

The first two volumes were
published, but the third volume,
although in print, was never
released to the German people
because the men who surrounded
the Kaiser feared a scandal would
result. It has at last appeared,
after a legal battle for its sup-
pression, and a summary and ex-
tracts of the book have been printed
in the *Vossische Post*. Articles
summarising the volume also have
appeared in the English press.

WILLIAM II VAIN AND WEAK

Bismarck, in his analysis of
William II, depicts him as having
Frederick II's craving for show;
Frederick William II's love for
"tall soldier fellows"; Frederick
the Great's thirst for glory;
Frederick William IV's dreaminess
and weakness, and Frederick III's
vanity and sensitiveness.

"Only from one of his ancestors
did he inherit nothing—from his
grandfather, William I," says the
Iron Chancellor, who served both
monarchs.

Such uncompimentary sketches,
together with personal letters from
the Kaiser which he did not wish
to have made public, caused the
imperial ban on the book.

The first chapter of the volume
tells of the admiration which the
young Prince William at first felt
for the veteran statesman, who
was then Imperial Chancellor. He

spoke of Bismarck's "magnificent
work," of his love of the fatherland
and his building up of the empire,
and uttered the hope that Bis-
marck would continue to guard
and protect his country.

WORSHIP SHORT-LIVED

This attitude of hero worship on
the part of the Prince did not last
long, however. The men were
basically different, and these dif-
ferences were soon manifested. A
clergyman named Stocker had made
himself conspicuous as an anti-
Semitic, and Bismarck and William
quarrelled over him. William de-
clared him doubly danger-
ous, for "he is a political clergy-
man and a clerical politician."

The breach widened, and it is
evident that Prince William's ad-
miration for Bismarck, if ever
sincere, soon cooled. Even in
the year before William I died the
Prince drew up a proclamation lay-
ing down the attitude which he in-
tended to pursue once he became
Kaiser. It said that he should
deliberate with his own "colleagues,"
the higher German rulers
and princes, before he gave them
their orders, and that these
"colleagues" must not be allowed
to grow too overbearing. As Pres-
ident of the German Bund the
Kaiser was only the first among
equals, and had no ground for
adopting this egotistic and dominant
attitude. He insisted, however,
that this decree should be sealed
and sent to the various Prussian
embassies and legations throughout
the empire, there to be promulgated
on his coronation day so that all
might know his wishes and be ad-
vised of what he proposed to do,
even before he began to command.

BURN IT, SAYS BISMARCK

Before doing so, however, he sent
the document to Bismarck, and
asked his opinion.
"May I respectfully ask your
royal highness to throw the draft
you have so kindly sent me into
the fire without delay?" was Bis-
marck's answer.
When the Prince came into
authority, assuming the throne on
the death of William I, Bismarck
was retained as Imperial Chan-
cellor, but now found that he had
a group of opponents to deal with
in the new government. The Grand
Duke of Baden, Waldersee and
Botticher all conspired against him
both at court and in Parliament.
Bismarck in the memoirs scores
these men and the new circle of
friends that the Kaiser had gather-
ed about him. He speaks, for ex-
ample, of Heyden, "of whom polit-
icians say that he is a painter,
and painters say that he is a
politician." Botticher, who owed
his place to Bismarck, won great
influence over the Kaiser at Bis-

marck's expense, and the young
monarch gave less heed to the older
man's counsel. The time was
slowly approaching for the "drop-
ping of the pilot" who had stood
so long at the helm of Prussia and
the empire.

Many of the Kaiser's policies at
this period show a creditable
amount of enlightenment, although
Bismarck did not believe them
practicable. William II at this
time expressed sympathy for the
working classes and dreamed of
better labor laws and class recon-
ciliation. Bismarck, on the other
hand, thought that the workers
ought to be kept down. The Kaiser
had his own way and better labor
laws were passed, despite Bis-
marck's opposition. Such defeats
weakened the Chancellor's power
and he even wondered whether he
ought to send in his resignation.

CONSIDERS RESIGNING

Thus the storm gathered. In
January and February, 1890, and
was marked by a scene in the
Imperial Palace at Berlin. Tempers
had risen on both sides over the
matter in dispute, and at last the
Chancellor put the direct question:
"It appears, then, that I am in
your majesty's way?"
"The Kaiser," adds Bismarck,
"said nothing and therefore as-
sented."

After this Bismarck again con-
sidered offering his resignation,
but he did not do so. In fact, he
became obstinate and ultimately
decided to make it as difficult as
possible for the Kaiser to dismiss
him. Meanwhile, however, the
Kaiser was growing stronger in
the government. The ministers in
the Cabinet turned against Bis-
marck and he felt his grip weaken-
ing. Once he asked for an explana-
tion of why the ministers favored
the Kaiser against him, and one
replied confidentially: "We must do
something to please him" (mean-
ing the Kaiser). Bismarck an-
swered ironically that he was glad
to see the monarchy so firmly
established—the monarchy that
was so shaken when he became
Chancellor.

CHANCELLOR DEPIES KAISER

Matters came to a crisis toward
the end of March. Bismarck had
received Windthorst, the leader
of the Center party, at his home,
and the Kaiser resented this act.
Bismarck claimed the right to
receive distinguished politicians
whenever and wherever he pleased.
The Kaiser asked:
"Even if I, your sovereign, forbid
you to?"
"Yes, even then," Bismarck an-
swered.

William then talked about the
new Reichstag and about insurance,
both subjects on which he knew
the Chancellor's views were oppos-

ed to his own. He spoke of his great
wish to visit the Kaiser as soon as
possible.

Bismarck did not approve of
this, and the Kaiser knew it. The
Chancellor's answer to the sug-
gestion was to take a document
from his portfolio, and warn the
Kaiser against the visit, saying
that Prince Hatfeld, the German
Ambassador at London, had made
notes of some very unpleasant
things the Kaiser had said of the
Kaiser. These notes were con-
tained in the document which Bis-
marck exhibited, but would not
show to William. The Kaiser in-
sisted that he read them, but Bis-
marck said that such distressing
statements could not very well be
read aloud. The Kaiser snatched
the document from Bismarck's
hands and began to read for him-
self. His face grew pale with
anger, for, as Bismarck observes,
"the things said about him were
really very nasty."

VANITY WOUNDED

The Chancellor derived great
pleasure from the incident, but
William was very hurt and angry,
both at the Kaiser and at Bismarck,
because of the situation in which
he had found himself placed and
the wound to his vanity. Shortly
after this, while his rage was still
hot, he heard of some ill-founded
report by an obscure German
consul in Russia which told of an
alleged mobilisation of the Russian
army. Bismarck had not thought
it worth calling to the Kaiser's
attention as there were slight
grounds for believing the report.
But the Kaiser believed every word
of it, and wrote a discourteous
note to the Chancellor, asking why
such important information had
been withheld from him. He de-
clared that the empire was threat-
ened, and that counter measures
must be taken at once against the
threatened Russian menace.

Bismarck's policy had been tradi-
tionally pro-Russian for thirty
years, and he knew that there was
no ground for alarm. Action on
the part of the German Empire
would have caused unnecessary com-
plications and might have ended in
real trouble. Bismarck won his
point, but at the cost of greatly
strained relations with the throne.

This quarrel soon merged into
another, for Bismarck, who felt
that he was being supplanted by
others in the confidence of the
Kaiser, suddenly insisted on a con-
stitutional clause, forty years old,

which forbade the ministers to
converse officially with the sover-
eign except through the medium
of the Premier. Bismarck was both
Prussian Premier and Imperial
Chancellor, and was determined to
let no one but himself exercise a
direct personal influence on the
monarch. The Kaiser, who liked
to talk personally with his minis-
ters and who favored a direct gov-
ernment policy, demanded the
abolition of the clause. Bismarck
refused, but offered to resign.

The offer was a mere gesture.
Bismarck had tendered his resig-
nation many times before when he
wished to gain a point, and had al-
ways won. At one time the Kaiser
had returned a written offer with
the word "Never" scribbled across
it. But now he sent the chief of
the Civil Cabinet to call for the
offer of resignation at Bismarck's
house. The Chancellor refused to
be hurried. Carefully and slowly
he began the wording of the re-
signation. An afternoon and even-
ing passed, and the next morning
the Kaiser lost patience and sent
an adjutant with the message:
"His majesty will wait until 2
o'clock for the document."

Bismarck told the adjutant that
he was "ready to sign his own
resignation at any moment," but
that he needed time to write out
his offer if the tone was to befit
the dignity of his office. But the
Kaiser did not waiver in his deci-
sion. Bismarck was dismissed, in
an effort to conciliate him William
conferred upon the outgoing Chan-
cellor the title of Duke, but the
honor was not accepted.

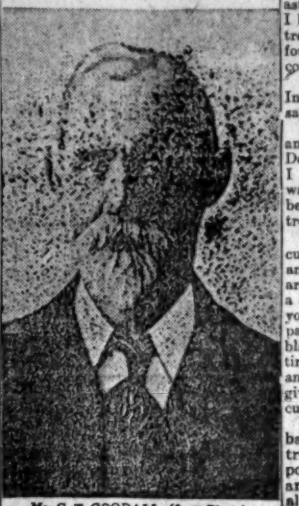
General Caprivi was at once
named as his successor and as soon
as his resignation had been received
Bismarck was hurried out of the
Chancellor's palace with unseemly
haste. He says that while his
servants were still packing up his
possessions the lackeys of his
successor "occupied the stairs, doors
and passages of the palace," and
part of the palace was already
taken possession of by General
Caprivi before Bismarck left.

In the third volume Bismarck
having brought the story of his
own political career to an end, adds
a malicious chapter of criticism
of the Kaiser. He also attacks
Caprivi for exchanging Zanzibar
for Heligoland and for not renewing
the treaty with Russia. He closes
with the prophecy of ruin and
catastrophe for the nations of
Europe.

A Life of Agony Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of
the most common and troublesome
complaints in this country to-day.
Thousands of people find work a tor-
ture, action of any kind a weariness,
and bad weather a continuous dread,
because of the rheumatic pains they
are subject to, or the tiring backache
pains they are never wholly free from.

Now, if you purge the kidneys, as
you would the bowels, they will re-
gain their healthy, active condition,
and soon rid the system of uric acid.
There is only one kidney remedy
which does this and proves it—De
Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo.)

It is foolish to think that you can-
not remove rheumatism from your
system. It is dangerous to neglect
backache pains or the other symptoms
that mean disordered kidneys—head-
aches, nervous debility, bad breath,
gouty or dropsical swellings, constipa-
tion, bladder weakness, or discomfort.
If your kidneys are out of order they
are not properly performing their work
of keeping the blood free from
poisonous uric acid, which is made
every day by the waste impurities
of the system. This means that the
poison is retained in your blood. Uric
acid takes the form of tiny sharp
crystals, and it is quite easy to
imagine how these cause terrible pains
if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney
trouble in any form is one of the
most difficult to overcome. In many
respects it is like Consumption.
Consumption is curable, if you can
get at the germs, the cause of disease,
but the germs of Consumption are so
placed in the lungs as to prevent
medicines touching them. That is
why it is almost impossible to cure
Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—
it is so difficult to the germs in the
weak or diseased spot. When you
take ordinary Kidney or Backache
Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that
they contain are very often useless
for kidney trouble, because they
never go near the kidneys, they
simply go into the stomach, then
into the bowels and away.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills
Read what others say about them.
Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane,
Horne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered con-
tinuously with kidney trouble, the
pains in my back being so severe that
the kidneys, as no other pills do.

I could only bend with great difficulty.
I was hardly ever free from the
wearing, dragging pain. I tried all
sorts of advertised remedies, without
success, until 18 months ago I was
given a sample box of De Witt's
Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was
astonished at the relief they gave me.
I bought some more and continued the
treatment, and after a short time I
found I was absolutely free of my
complaint."

This statement was made in 1914.
In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall
says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age,
and in very good health—thanks to
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Woman 'Interviews' The Ex-Kaiser, Waylaying Him On His Morning Walk; 'Past A Beautiful Dream—Now This'

Former Emperor Answers
Questions Without Admit-
ting His Identity

SHOWS GRIEF AT HIS STATE

Still Has Faithful Friends—
Woman Describes Him
As Greatly Aged

(New York Times)

Paris, Feb. 8.—The ex-Kaiser has been "interviewed"—briefly. He did not have much to say beyond declaring that his past had been a beautiful dream, too soon finished, but the story of how a girl of 24 accomplished the task that has for two years baffled skilled journalists of many climes is worth telling.

William is strictly forbidden by the regulations of the Dutch Government to give any interviews or allow himself to be photographed. He is assisted in observing these regulations by the diligent aid of the Dutch authorities.

Two weeks ago, when reports were flying about Europe of the plans of the ex-emperor for a German royalist coup, Jose Germain, a well-known French writer, calculated that the vanity of the ex-Kaiser was such that an appeal to it might bring an interview. In Holland lived his god-daughter, Emma Thierneisse, a aspiring journalist, who spoke German. Germain conceived the idea of telling William that in Alsace there was about to be started a journal by loyal Germans to be devoted to "His Majesty," and which wished word from him. He sent Mlle. Thierneisse instructions to interview the ex-Kaiser for this paper.

One may have his own ideas as to the method employed, but Germain, who wears the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre for war bravery, says that it was far enough when one was dealing with the ex-Kaiser. He sent instructions to Mlle. Thierneisse, and here is her story.

BY EMMA THIERNEISSE
I have just come back from Doorn. Everybody knows now the geographic situation of this little Dutch locality which is acquiring world-reputation, thanks to the guest of baleful memory whom it shelters.

And surely he has well chosen his place of abode. First, because he does not have to fear too many curious visitors, and second, because he lives in a really charming spot.

The first reason explains itself by the distance and primitive means of travel in usage in this locality. A train took me from Maastricht to Arnhem in three hours and three-quarters, and from Arnhem to Doorn I consigned myself to a steam tramway, which took three hours to go. Now I am here.

I passed the time by regarding the countryside, which, although monotonous, astonished me by its grandiose beauty. Amerongen, the former residence of the ex-Kaiser, precedes Doorn by four kilometers. It has no aristocratic allure, and I appreciated the jealousy that the first chosen had for his neighbors. I was shown a rectangular house without style.

Finally came Doorn. It was night. In the village square four electric globes, held by arms of forged iron, surmounted a fountain ornamented with tritons.

Two hotels stood at corners. I picked mine, and as soon as I had eaten I began my inquiry. "How is the ex-Kaiser?" I asked a portress.

"She is better," was the reply. "We hope she will pass this crisis."

"Are friends from Germany still here?" I asked.

"No, there are only the ordinary personnel, some fifty persons, now," was the reply.

"Only such a few?" I said. "Didn't the Crown Prince come to see his mother?"

"Yes," was the reply, "he was here in November. He was expected at Christmas, but did not come."

"Do all the personnel live in the chateau?" I asked.

"Oh no," was the answer. "They live in the village. They leave the chateau after dinner."

I saw that my questions were boring my interlocutor. I left her and went to walk in the streets of the village. I entered, in turn a pastry shop, a paper store and a grocery, but to buy anything, but to ask questions. More and more I saw that all lips were sealed. What did that mean? Was I in Holland or Germany?

I learned only that no one is received at Huize Doorn, as the Kaiser's place is called; that under no pretext was an audience given to anyone; that one never saw the ex-emperor in the streets of the village, except in an automobile;

EX-KAISER, FROM A PHOTO POSED WHEN AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER



that he seldom left his property; that three journalists, one American, one Englishman and a Dutchman, had been at Doorn for weeks without getting one word of interview. Finally I was told that all photographing of the Kaiser was forbidden.

I went on my way with a heavy heart. I knew I had undertaken a difficult task. But now I realized what it was. All the best men journalists had only reports and personal impressions to give after weeks of effort. What was a poor girl to do?

KAISER'S COMPANION
For a time I stood under my wet umbrella and admired the lack of mud, for all the streets were now well paved.

All at once I thought of something. I remembered a name which I had read somewhere of a man who was a companion of the ex-Kaiser—Adjutant von Heemann. I went into a butcher's shop.

"Can you tell me where Adjutant von Heemann lives?" I asked.

"At Amerongen," was the reply. "That's provoking," I said. "I have a message for him from his cousin. Do you know any one at the chateau I could send it by?"

"Herr Kogge, perhaps," was the butcher's answer.

"And who is he?" I asked.

"Secretary to the former Kaiser," was the reply.

"Where does he live?" I asked.

"At the Villa Wilhelmina," said he.

I flew there. I rang and rang. No one answered. I walked about for an hour and then went back. A servant came to the door. I asked for Herr Kogge. She replied he was in his office. She showed me the way. Part of it was dark. The road to the door was certainly black.

Should I dare it alone? I started, hitting my heels down hard to make a noise. It was so somber.

Herr Kogge's bureau was not far from the ex-Kaiser's residence. A tragic atmosphere seemed to hang over everything. I shivered. Then three masons passed, and one of them took me to Herr Kogge's bureau, and in a moment there I was, face to face with the German.

He told me to sit down, without asking my name. So much the better. I was on the German black list for services done to friends during the war and if he had asked my name I would have had to give some one else's. Then in my most confidential tone and best German, I told him my little story.

"We are a little club desirous of establishing a newspaper in Alsace for the purpose of making again a popular person of his Majesty. If our first number could be consecrated to his Majesty and family it would be a sensation. I have been sent to ask his Majesty to give me some of his impressions and permit me to take several snapshots."

When I finished I had the impression he did not believe me. I

watched him study me. He was a pale, dry-looking sort of man, and behind his blackrimmed spectacles he looked like an owl.

Then he spoke. He thanked me for my sympathy, but said his imperial patron was forbidden to give interviews or to concern himself with politics. He could not even "inspire" his friends who remained faithful. Through respect for the Dutch Government he had to submit.

And then Herr Kogge said with a visible effort:

"We can't do anything. So gefallen, wir sind so gefallen!" ("So fallen, how we are fallen!")

The words passed between his teeth.

LEARN EX-KAISER'S ROUTINE
I expressed my regrets. There was nothing to do but to go.

The next morning I began again. I succeeded in enticing out of the natives the following information:

Although one could very rarely see the Emperor because of a hedge which surrounded his place, it was known that he had regular habits. He got up at 6:30 o'clock every morning. He dressed and went directly to the main entrance of his garden where a gang of carpenters and masons had been working for a month to build a massive and frightful gate. William wandered around the pile of brick and mortar for half an hour, deigning to talk to the workers whom he had made his devoted admirers. Then he went back to the chateau, where he took a light breakfast, after which he returned to the park for his daily sport, now historic, of sawing wood.

William saws wood but doesn't hurt himself at it. Although the story goes that he cuts up a tree

every day, in reality he is more modest. He cuts one branch a day. This high feat accomplished he goes to rest and mends his strength by taking several glasses of wine.

Then he walks until 12:30 o'clock, his lunch time. The afternoon is taken up with newspapers, which are read to him by Adjutant Heemann. In the evening the dinner takes place with court ceremony. Ex-officers appear in uniform, their breasts covered with decorations.

The ex-Kaiser wears the uniform of a General. No one may sit down unless in evening clothes. After dinner William goes to his room, but does not go to bed until very late.

I went on my way toward my goal. Some one has compared the Huize Doorn to a chickenyard because of the wire fences which surround it. One may judge of the dimensions of this chickenyard if I tell you that it took me an hour and a half to walk around it. The exterior roadway is perfectly kept. This road, where Article 27 of the police rules forbade bicycles and where I thought I would find a crowd of Dutch policemen, was deserted. To the left there is a thick woods, to the right the ex-Kaiser's property. It looked like a fort. The fence is two meters high and surmounted by a triple row of barbed wire, and inside is a big trench running along the wall. Inside this ditch the slope, covered with rhododendrons, shielded the house from indiscreet looks.

RUNS DOWN THE QUARRY
I walked along, my nostrils filled with the perfume of pines and flowers. I remembered that between 10 and 12:30 o'clock the ex-Kaiser promenaded in the park. If I could only see him. Hello! a gate. There was an opening in the hedge, and, within, the guard house. I walked on. A noise to my right made me tremble. It was an old woman, her arms full of dried branches. I stopped her.

"Do you ever see the Emperor?" I asked.

"Sometimes," she said, "when he takes a walk."

"But one cannot see him because of the slope," I said.

"Not here," she said, "but further on for several meters his path lies close to the hedge."

I hurried on. My imagination was at work. If I could only get in the right spot, if I could only speak to him feigning not to know him.

I saw three gardeners raking up dead leaves. A little further on another gate. Two steps further the woods opened on to a road big enough for an auto. Not a guard in sight! At my feet was a path, and there was the white facade of the chateau. I stopped. What was I to do? Hastily I began to sketch the castle.

What silence! What solitude! One would believe one's self at the end of the world. Time passed. I felt my hope diminish. It had been a long time since 10 o'clock had sounded by the church clock.

Suddenly I started. I stuffed my paper and pencil into my raincoat pocket. I had heard steps. A

guard perhaps, or woodcutters or gardeners.

FACE TO FACE WITH HIM
The two men came along the rhododendrons and followed slowly a path which led them toward me.

They wore long olive raincoats, with collars turned up, and English caps. One was tall and pale; the other smaller and thicker, his chin covered with a gray beard. Gray also were his moustaches, which turned up. His features, despite their thickening, I recognized. That nose, slightly hooked! Those hard eyes, underlined with layers of wrinkles, and that left arm short and almost inert, the hand of which cannot be seen because it is always in the pocket of his coat!

It was not possible to doubt. That was "his" arm; those were "his" features. It was "he." How he had aged and changed! And how different he looked from all the photographs I had seen!

My heart beat. My nerves shook. There they were in front of me. Already the tall man was hastening his steps to keep me from looking at his neighbor. However, the latter murmured something, to which he answered in German, but I did not understand.

Was I going to let pass the opportunity presented? With my most pleasing expression I said:

"Pardon, Herren, can you tell me if his Majesty will come this way on his walk today?"

They looked at me, then looked at each other, confused. A smile curved the moustaches of the

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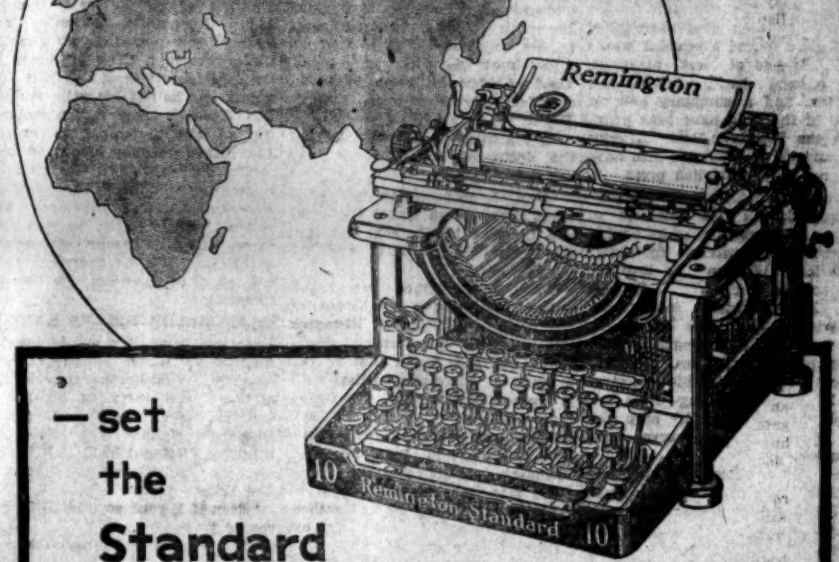
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Ex-Kaiser Interviewed At Doorn By Woman

(Continued from Page 10)

which seemed very long. Did he believe my story? Then he spoke: "When will this review appear?" "At the end of January, if we are ready," I said.

"What will be its title?" he asked. That did not "stump" me.

"The first time I talked with the founders, they were not entirely decided. Some wished to call it 'The Future of the Star.' But whatever name is chosen, the purpose remains the same, and my mission is to ask his Majesty for some of his impressions of the past and present, and his intentions for the future."

And I concluded, sighingly: "It is certainly regrettable that he is not permitted to give interviews."

There was a new smile and a further regard.

"You are skillful, Madame," he said.

I pretended to be surprised and said:

"I do not understand your meaning, Herr."

"Oh, yes, you do," he said. "You understand. You know very well how to play your role of making his Majesty listen to you and reply to you, perhaps."

"Herr," I said, "my intentions are praiseworthy. If his Majesty would give me an interview he would certainly say only what he wanted known. That is why I do not understand why I am forbidden to interview him."

"His Majesty," he replied, "must no longer take an interest in politics. He does not even dare encourage his friends in their efforts. As for his photographs, they are all over the world: it is easy to get one."

"I know that," I answered, "but those taken here would be so much better; and how precious would be even a few words from his mouth!"

The man with the short arm smiled again. He was decidedly in good humor.

"What do you wish him to say?" he asked.

"A word on the past, to begin with," I said.

DREAM TOO SOON FINISHED

"Everybody knows about that," he said. "It was a beautiful dream, too soon finished, and now—"

He stopped. His face changed. His color, already pale, became ghastly. He looked at the ground. His moustache trembled; his beard shook. The phrase used last night by Kogge rung in my ears: "Wir sind so gefallen." ("How are we fallen!")

And I, who am called good and kind, I who wouldn't hurt a fly—knowing what was passing in the troubled soul of this man, the crushing suffering which his downfall brought him—I watched with cruel joy the working of the pain which seared him.

For an instant I was ashamed of my thoughts; but then there came the echoing words: "Dinant, Louvain, Termonde, Yser, Lille, Roubaix, Verdun, Lusitania, asphyxiating gas, deportations, prison camps, Miss Cavell." Then I felt myself become terrible, animated with the sentiments of the executioner of the Inquisition. I wanted to make a martyr of this monster who had caused all these horrors.

AND NOW—THIS

I said, softly and calmly: "And now?"

"And now—this!"

I guessed his words before I heard them. With difficulty they came through his clenched teeth, just as the evening before they had come through the teeth of Kogge. A nervous gesture of the right hand made me understand that "this" meant his defeat and its consequences—flight, exile, a melancholy life in this corner, the sigh of homesickness, the agony of his lot.

I continued:

"As for the present it seems to me his Majesty possesses a magnificent domain at Doorn. It ought to please him."

"Yes, the Doorn house is not so bad."

His Majesty is surrounded by faithful friends," I asked.

"Yes, yes!"

"The future may well change."

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things," I said. "No?"

"I am certain his Majesty still hopes."

NO ONE KNOWS THE FUTURE

"No one knows the future, Madame," he said. "The thoughts of his Majesty are liable to be interpreted and commented upon in so many ways. If he said he thought of nothing else than to live in peace in this quiet corner, would he be believed?"

"Certainly not," I thought. "The wolf loses his hair, but keeps—"

"You see perfectly well," he said suddenly, "that what his Majesty might tell you would make no difference. All interviews are superfluous."

Rigid, grave, with fixed stare, he started to continue his walk. After having made two steps he stopped

and looked at me once more, as if to guess what I was thinking. I was thinking that I hoped he would not decide to make me recognise him and thank him. Then he said: "Guten Tag, Frau," and he walked away with a brusque nod. I sent after him a vague sort of gesture.

Then it was that I began to be afraid. The two walkers disappeared around the corner, and I went on my way. Little by little I got control of myself, and as I rebuilt the scene foolish joy overcame me. It was true; I had not dreamed. I had talked with the ex-Kaiser.

I hurried away to the village to take my departure. As I got in the tram car a mounted femme de chambre of the chateau also boarded it. Her arms were full of boxes which she was taking to Amerongen. And I thought: "What can be in those boxes? Hats, finery or important documents?" After all it was not my business. I am not a policeman.

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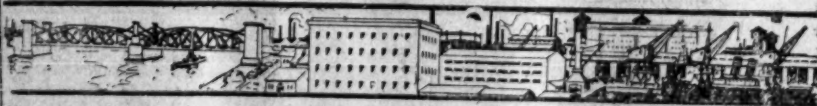
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The business of the American Producers & Refiners Inc. is primarily refining of crude oil and will consist in taking oil from our own and adjoining wells and making it into gasoline and the other products and by-products of the crude oil. The supply of the crude is assured for many years to come and the market for the refined product is a local one. Lincoln County in which our property is located, and the surrounding territory will absorb the entire output of our refinery. The stock of the company may be worth many times its par value within a year after it is issued and this due entirely to the refinery and not depending for one dollar on the land values held by Company. If the land proves up equally with the lands surrounding it, as we naturally expect it will there will be almost no limit to the possibilities.

A study of the following table will give some idea of the profits of the refining business. The estimate of earnings is based on a refinery similar to ours, having a 300 barrel daily capacity, 42 gals. per barrel, the oil sold for local consumption in and around the district where it is produced.

50% Gasoline or	6300 gals. @ 40 cts. per gal.	\$2,520.00
30% Kerosene	3780 " 88 cts. "	3324.00
5% Pale Oil	630 " 20 cts. "	126.00
6% Gas Oil	756 " 10 cts. "	75.60
7% Grease Stock	882 " 25 cts. "	220.50
2% Waste	252 " "	
	12,600	\$3,244.50

Less cost of crude and operating expenses.

300 Bbls. of Crude Oil @ 2.00 per barrel	\$600.00
Labor Fuel and Water	75.00
Insurance and depreciation	25.00
Overhead and miscellaneous	50.00
	\$750.00

Net daily profits	\$ 2,494.50
Net monthly profits	75,835.00
Net annual profits	\$89,020.00

LAND HOLDINGS.

This company holds under lease 1933 acres of land. Forty acres of this land is proven oil land and has been appraised by experts as worth one million dollars. Drilling on this forty will start in the early spring. It is surrounded by producing wells from which a paraffine base oil, of high gasoline content, is obtained. The oil sands have a thickness of over 100 feet and are reached at a depth of between 578 and 1000 feet. It is estimated that this forty acres alone when properly drilled will supply our refinery for thirty years to come. The balance of the land has been selected by careful reference to the anticlinal structure of the field which is now considered by leading oil geologists of the country as the greatest potential oil field in America. The company plans to develop these lands as rapidly as possible and run through its refinery the product of its own wells. The company's holdings will be added to from time to time as opportunity permits and such lands will be acquired as may be considered, by its officers, as sound and worthy of development.

POSSIBILITIES FROM A SPECULATIVE STANDPOINT

During the coming summer many drilling rigs will be working to prove the value of our extensive holdings. Eminent geologists, who have studied the structure and formations, do not hesitate to say that the whole structure, forty five miles long and fourteen miles wide, is oil bearing. They know that it produces oil at one end of the structure and they also know that it is unbroken for forty-five miles. If it proves up as the geologists claim that it will, it will outrival any oil discovery ever made in America. The development period will be very rapid, and the coming summer will tell all that is to be known. If the lands are all proven to be oil bearing they should make every dollar invested in this company worth \$50.00 or more. If they prove to be an absolute failure and entirely dry the stockholders will still have the profits of the refining business and from the lands already developed sufficient oil is assured for thirty years to come.

Some idea of the immense profits which may be realized can be gained by a glance at the following table which shows what the investment of one hundred dollars actually did realize in the following companies:

\$100 in Union Oil Company increased to	\$150,000.00
\$100 in Home Oil Company	42,000.00
\$100 in New York Oil Company	40,000.00
\$100 in Alameda Oil Company	30,000.00
\$100 in Lucille Oil Company	18,560.00
\$100 in Pinal Oil Company	9,072.00
\$100 in Winemiller Oil Company	8,000.00
\$100 in Winchester Oil Company	8,200.00
\$100 in Caribou Oil Company	8,400.00
\$100 in Fullerton Oil Company	8,180.00
\$100 in San Joaquin Oil Co.	5,500.00
\$100 in Kern Oil Company	4,600.00
\$100 in Peerless Oil Company	4,300.00

GUARANTEED STOCK

The first hundred thousand shares of stock @ one dollar gold a share sold by this company is designated as "guaranteed stock." That is, the company agrees to pay back to the subscriber this money dollar for dollar from the first earnings of the company, and no other stock shall receive any dividends until the first hundred thousand dollars is paid back in full. When this first hundred thousand dollars is paid back in full then this guaranteed stock drops back and becomes equal to all other outstanding stock and draws dividends equally

Banditry—A New Profession :- By Richard Montgomery

In the olden times banditry held a rather low place in the social order of civilisation—in fact society in the past has been very hard on the profession, which in some countries was seriously threatened with total extinction. But Fukien Province, the bandits' paradise, is showing us what banditry is really like when properly conducted that is, under government supervision and protection.

Heretofore the government has never realised what latent potential resources were stored up in a bunch of bandits. They have only just realised how stupid they have been in all the ages past to have kept on fighting them and all the while using up vast sums of money in the endless task of trying to exterminate them, when by up-to-date diplomacy and a plan of co-operation the government could have used the bandits to collect their revenue, thus inaugurating real efficiency and making everybody happy, that is everybody but the common people, who in affairs of this kind don't count.

Most of the credit for this new diplomacy must be handed to the present governor—in fact it is rumored by men in high government circles (bear in mind that these men always operate in circles) that the governor is establishing a correspondence course on Modern Banditry. He has found many things in its favor. For instance, correspondence obviates the necessity of actual contact with bandits and is a big feature, for some bandits are not at all nice to government officials when the latter come into their territory. Then of course it cuts out the middle man's profits—the motto of the system being: "Direct from the consumer to the consumer."

But the worst of it is that there are still some self-respecting bandits of the old school who won't sign up on the new proposition of co-operation with the government so the latter has brought in an army of Northern soldiers as an argument to persuade them against independent banditry. This complicates the situation, and is rather hard on the natives, for under the bandit rule the average bandit chief was a good deal of a gentleman that is to say, he taxed every one fairly, only killed those who caused him trouble, and stole only from the rich and prosperous.

The soldier, on the other hand, is no respecter of persons, except bandits, and robs the natives all alike when he gets the chance. After a few fatal attempts at trying to chase out the bandits, they find that their casualties have been about 100 to 1 in favor of the bandits, so to even up the score they kill off some of the innocent natives so that their report to headquarters will look better. One bandit chief, who was later converted to the co-operation plan, was very much annoyed at the above proceedings, and sent a letter of protest to the governor stating that the soldiers had needlessly killed 2,000 of his best subjects with only twelve bandits among them. He advised the governor not to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

But woe to the territory in which the soldiers are victorious, or in which the bandits and soldiers agree to settle. Such is the predicament of Yuki, a town about one hundred miles from Foochow up the rapids. This little city is the Mecca for bandits, and his Majesty Bandit Chief Lu Liang, High Mogul of that city has 3,000 scamps to his credit—not so bad for a small town. He left a few inhabitants in order to have some to be taxed. He fought on the Southern side so long as they produced good hard cash, but when the Governor at Foochow saw the danger in his power, he bribed him with big bait. However, our friend Lu Liang was wise and before changing sides he made the governor agree to nine stipulations. I have only been able to get hold of three of them, but these reveal the fact that he is quite threatened with intelligence.

1st. That his appointment come

from Peking with the seal of the Central Government giving him command of the whole district.

2nd. That he never be transferred from the Yuki district.

3rd. That he should support his army and himself solely from taxing the people of that territory. This meant banditry de luxe. The natives called Lu Liang the Tiger, and when the government sanctioned his rule they dolefully repeated an old proverb: "Behold they have given the tiger wings, so that he may with greater ease seek us out and devour us." The natives shouldn't have kicked for Lu Liang took less than half of their grain, but they did kick, so the governor sent up some soldiers to investigate the situation, and these soldiers swiped over half of what Lu Liang left. One trouble was that the natives and soldiers spoke different dialects, and the latter found that the easiest way to settle disputes was that of decapitation. Of course the soldiers were not sent up to investigate the bandits, they were sent to investigate the natives, so the soldiers and bandits got on very nicely and every one was happy. If you have any doubt on the subject just ask the governor for the reports from the two parties.

One day this gentleman was told that his treasury was quite low, so he sent for ten officials—the wisest of his court and said: "Behold you, how low are my coffers. The people must needs cough up more dough. The opium crop is not a howling success, for the bribes in which the stuff floats nearly drown out the profits. Go ye, therefore, and seek out all the camphor trees in the province, and bring them to Foochow to extract camphor, for the Japanese are paying good prices for the stuff. You may have trouble with the natives in cutting the large trees around the shrines, but remember that they contain good camphor and camphor is money, so use your guns with discretion for you must leave enough of the natives to cart off the stuff."

Thus are these old sylvan patriarchs of the old days, even unto the Ming Dynasty, to lose their heads together with the humans. As I journeyed up the river I saw scores of junks piled high with camphor wood, and in walking through villages I saw, in place of groves of camphor trees about the shrines, mere stumps—monuments to the death of the governor's good will among the people.

I had not journeyed very far up the rapids when our boat was being fired at in spite of the fact that we were flying the American flag. I jumped out waving the flag frantically, and shouted all the cuss phrases that I knew in half a dozen dialects, and in the mean time my boatman pulled in toward shore where the bandits or soldiers were, and asked them what they wanted. They said that they just wanted to know who and what was in the boat—perhaps to see if it was worth looting. I asked them whether they thought it was open season on foreigners, and where they got their nerve to fire on the American flag, and they replied that any boatman who could afford to buy an American or British flag for protection against soldiers and bandits, but the stunt wouldn't work any more—they shot at all alike so as to make the boats come to shore to see if they had anything lootable. This kind of thing may be all right for a bit of excitement but when it happened every twenty miles or so it ceased to be cute.

On one of these stops I went ashore to buy some peanuts, and was just entering the village when I heard a big rumpus and saw a petty officer walloping a scholarly looking gentleman whom he was trying to force to carry his luggage. All the regular coolies in the place had disappeared for the simple reason that in all business relations with soldiers or bandits money is no relation. Again and again I heard the whang of the sword on the unlucky victim's corpus, and at first passions of bravery swelled up in me prompting me to try to give the petty

officer some "moral suasion," but I had a brain wave, took out my camera, and very ostensibly stood out in front of the scene of villainy, and started focusing for a picture.

Some old sage hath said that the pen is mightier than the sword, you verily, and so is the camera, for that coffer just had one look at me with my camera, turned on a light lemmen tint and took to his heels as if a machine gun were after him. He even left his luggage. He wasn't going to let my camera get his number. The scholarly gentleman looked at me with wonder, and started blessing me and my ancestors at length, but I advised him to save his breath, and use the same speed that his swordy foe had used, only in some other direction, for I had a hunch that the show wasn't over. We both obeyed that impulse, and started. I even decided to go without my peanuts.

At a city about a day's trip back from the river where I was visiting a missionary family, I met some very interesting people. One afternoon as I was talking with the doctor attached to the local mission I noticed several Chinese having a heated argument on the front porch. The doctor casually remarked that one of those men was the bandit chief of the territory, and I felt something running up and down my backbone and I wondered what deep plan was being hatched right there under our eyes. Out of the corner of my westerly eye I sized up one of the three—a big, sluggish pork-eyed brute who looked capable of killing his grandmother and reckoned that he had at least a thousand scalps to his credit. Then I asked the doctor.

"Do you mean that sort of heavy set chap with front teeth like a cow-atcher?" he asked, slightly amused at my concern. "Oh no, he's no bandit chief he's the Buzzard—just the number one coolie who takes a big squeeze from all the coolies that we hire as carriers. The bandit chief is the slim gentleman in the silk coat and fan talking to one of our teachers. They are just having a dispute over the high rates that the Buzzard is trying to put across. Come on up and I'll introduce you to him. He's not a bad chap now, but a year ago he certainly scorched the countryside with his vandalism until in desperation the government recognised him as an official, and gave him a degree. Now he and his followers can live on taxes from the people, and he can carry on as a regular gentleman. They say that he has killed about 600 people including over a score of Christians—come on up and meet him."

I told him that I was crazy to

and I told him the literal truth. I felt like I did once in a dream where I met the Kaiser. Here was a real live bandit chief not even in captivity, and I was going to shake hands with him. But hang it all, I had no thrills. The above said gentleman merely beamed on me his sweetest smile, and wagged his fan in such a friendly way that one would have thought that he had come to expound to us the beauties of Confucianism, or that perchance he were a perfume salesman since he had an odoriferous sample of that product upon his person. So this was a real bandit chief—some chief! Believe me, if I had taken a picture of him and labelled it as a Bandit Chief I would have been card-indexed in the same file with Dr. Cook of the pseudo-North Pole fame. However, on second thought I was reminded of a faithful saying: "Soft silk cords can strangle the toughest throat."

As I returned down river to Foochow where marriage and funeral processions and other festivities were still carried on in the same old way, and where the governor in his silken robes still slipped his perfumed tea, I was filled to the choking point with pessimism. I even dared to wonder what good might result from a substitution of cyanide of potassium for perfume in his tea, but what would be the use—the next one might be worse. No one seemed to care a rip what a mess things were in. I dolefully remembered the words of the ancient sage "Rotten wood cannot be carved."



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Swiss Think Canada Is Pirating Their Flag

Object To New Merchant Marine Ensign With White Cross On Red Ground

Berne, Jan. 20.—The announcement just made here that the Canadian Government has introduced a merchant marine flag showing a white cross incircled by a ring on a red ground has caused consternation in Switzerland. The Swiss flag is, of course, a white cross on a red ground, but without any ring around the cross, and the Swiss press and public are asking their Government whether Canada cannot be prevented from having a merchant marine flag so closely resembling the Swiss flag, especially as Switzerland hopes one day to have her own merchant marine, in view of her long-cherished project of having a canal connecting the Rhone and Rhine or one connecting Marseilles with Lyons and Geneva and also utilizing the Rhone.

Switzerland likewise wants to establish shipping connections with Antwerp by the Rhine, while Italy is planning to connect Venice and the upper Adriatic with the great Alpine passes by means of the River Po and Lake Maggiore, one end of which is in Switzerland.

Before the war German manufacturers once got into the habit of using the Swiss national colors for various toilet articles, but the Swiss Government protested and the custom was abandoned. It is suggested that this new grievance is one which might be carried to the League of Nations, but it is possible that the Swiss Government will merely make friendly representations to Canada.



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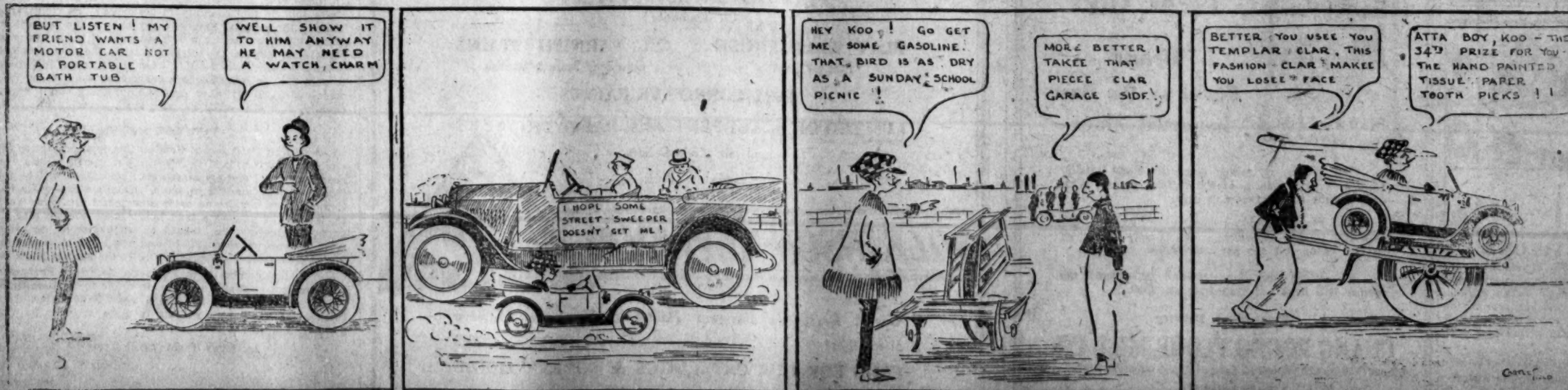
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KERENSKY PARTY CALLS FOR A WAR TO OUST SOVIET

Tchernoff Goes To Conference
At Which Plans For Con-
flict Will Be Made

GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSED

Situation Declared Different
From That Under Which
Czarism Prevailed

New York, Jan. 9.—Victor M. Tchernoff, leader of the party of Socialist Revolutionists of Russia and president of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, who recently escaped from Russia, is now on his way to Paris to attend the conference of members of the Constituent Assembly called by Alexander Kerensky, formerly Russian Premier, to devise ways and means of combating Bolshevism and of accomplishing the forcible overthrow of the Soviet Government.

Information to this effect has been received in cables from Paris. According to the information, Tchernoff will present to the conference at Paris the declaration adopted recently by a secret conference of his party in Moscow proclaiming the necessity of open armed conflict with the Bolsheviks. The conflict, it is understood, will take the form of peasant and workmen's insurrections in the cities and villages. An effort will be made to provoke a general strike to paralyze the Bolshevik government, on the scale of the great strike of 1905, which forced the Czar to grant a constitution.

DEMAND CIVIL LIBERTIES

According to a statement made by Tchernoff, only the granting of all civil liberties by the Bolsheviks and the re-establishment of the right of peaceful propaganda, as well as the release of sixty prominent members of the party of Socialist Revolutionists now confined by the Bolsheviks at the Yaroslavl penitentiary and of all political prisoners, will prevent the inauguration of the open conflict against the Bolsheviks.

Tchernoff denied statements attributed to him in the European press that the party of Socialist Revolutionists intends to open a campaign of assassination against Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev and the other Bolshevik leaders.

"There is no necessity for us to undertake a terrorist campaign against the leaders of the Bolsheviks themselves," said Tchernoff. "For the situation is different from that under Czarism, when our party carried out a series of death sentences over high Czarist officials. At that time we considered such action necessary as a means of stirring the mind and consciousness of the people against the bloody Romanoff regime. The people of Russia hate the Bolshevik regime with even a deeper hatred than that which characterized their attitude toward the Czarist despots in the last days of the old regime."

"The people are already rising against the Bolsheviks, as is evident from the destruction of whole villages and districts by Bolshevik artillery and the executions of thousands by the Extraordinary Commission. The growing Bolshevik terror, the total contempt for and disregard of the people's will by the Bolsheviks, the terrible dictatorship supported solely on bayonets, will more than anything else bring about the explosion which will hurl into oblivion the bloody rule of the commissars."

PRISON SYSTEM REVEALED

Tchernoff is bringing with him to Paris, in addition to the official declaration of his party, which reviews the internal situation in Russia and calls for conflict with the Bolsheviks, a copy of the appeal addressed by the sixty Socialist Revolutionists now imprisoned at Yaroslavl, addressed to the Socialist parties of the entire world, in which is revealed the prison system in Bolshevik Russia, and demand is made upon the Socialists of all countries to register their protest against this system.

Tchernoff will remain in Paris but a few days, after which he will confer at a caucus with several leaders of his party now in Western Europe and return to Russia to assume charge of the work of preparing and carrying out an anti-Bolshevik uprising.

In a statement made by Tchernoff en route to Paris with regard to the Russian situation and the conference of members of the Constituent Assembly called by Kerensky, Tchernoff said:

"The idea of a military dictatorship represented by the Bolsheviks is bankrupt. It is discredited, even in the eyes of those who have been its energetic defenders. The ideas and principles which we enunciated and maintained throughout the years of the Bolshevik dictatorship are at last becoming clear, even to those who have been in the habit of regarding our propaganda as 'criminal'."

"Even the friends of the former White generals are beginning to realize that there is no escape for Russia except through struggle for a free, democratic Russia, a Russia ruled and governed by the people themselves. Not the conquest, but the emancipation of Russia from within, without any foreign intervention and by the rejection of any and all dictatorships—that is

the problem now confronting the democracy of Russia.

A TASK FOR RUSSIANS

"It is this view which determines our general policies and tactics, as well as our stand toward the various political combinations and proposals of Russia abroad. I and my party have opposed consistently the creation abroad of an artificial center for conflict with the Bolsheviks. The conflict against the Bolsheviks must be waged by the Russian people themselves. We will deal only with those parties and elements who stand for a democratic, revolutionary Russia and who have discarded any and all utopias of dictatorship in any form, White or Red."

"Whatever the conference in Paris may decide, whatever concrete results it may bring, it will at least accomplish one thing: It will create an organ capable of speaking in behalf of Russia, as against the many ephemeral and frequently injurious efforts that have been made in the past by certain and various factions to speak for her, for it is the Constituent Assembly alone that represents the basic idea of the revolution—the idea of democracy, popular rule and civil liberty."

DECLARATION OF THE PARTY

Following is part of the declaration of the party of Socialist Revolutionists to be presented by Tchernoff at Paris:

"The results of three years of rule by the Bolsheviks have confirmed in every way the prognosis originally made by our party. Basing their economic, political and alimentary policy upon the confiscation of the fruits of the peasants' toil and the complete enslavement of the great masses of workers and peasants, the Bolshevik government has not only failed to create any new progressive social relations, but is now engaged in the systematic destruction of the country's rural economy, the last support of the people's well in Russia."

"Oppressed politically and exploited economically, the peasantry is opposing the Bolsheviks in every way possible, by means of armed mass uprisings and also by economic action (reduction in the area of cultivation, destruction of cattle, etc.)."

"Hand in hand with the economic degeneration of the Communist regime there is taking place the final elimination of all traces of democracy from the Bolshevik dictatorship. These processes render quite illusory the hope of improvement of the Bolshevik rule and of its gradual transformation into a popular order. The logic of all minority dictatorships inevitably brings on a situation where the introduction of any liberties and organs for the expression of the people's will is in sharp conflict with the rule of the dictatorial power."

"Only the substitution for the dictatorship of the Communist party of the rule of the people can encourage the broad toiling masses to return to the task of building a new social order and furnish the foundation for the restoration of the nation's economic life. All efforts by a minority to seize power and introduce Socialism by means of force and compulsion are doomed to failure. Democracy, as the rule of the majority, does not constitute a barrier toward the realization of socialism. On the contrary, it is the only political form which guarantees success."

Tchernoff has also made public a list of the prominent leaders of the Socialist Revolutionists now in the Yaroslavl penitentiary whose fate may be closely bound with that of Lenin and the other Bolshevik chiefs. The list of prisoners consists entirely of men and women who have been exiled in Siberia and imprisoned under the Czarist regime and includes six members of the Constituent Assembly.

The list of names follows: Artemieff, Ogurovsky, Berg, Shmerling, Timofeyeff, Tachistorsertoff, Kruglikoff, Shtozky-Volk, Lvoff, Essen, Dobrochotoff, Kokurin, Morozoff, A. F. Tchernoff, Shishkin, Goncharoff, Tselin, Radziz, Karpooff, Krunkoff, Fedodovoff, Osmannueff, Gotz, Yenensko-Blotsky, Shumiloff, I. P. Rudneff, Dobroliuboff, Tchichladze, Bondareff, Zaks, Rakoff, Kuznetsoff, Massoloff, Romanoff, Yenitsin, Lobachoff, Naumoff, Buyanoff, Muchin, Bekarevitch, Gorianoff, Prokofieff, Illiasoff, Kraasnikoff, Visotsky, Paladin Bocharnikoff, and the following women: Ulanova, Soldatova, Dudimova, Polotsnik, Ribalskaya, Buden, Volkova, Yudicheva, Rakova and Bielova.

GERMANY HAS 60,282,602

Population Today About 5,000,000 Under That Of Pre-War Empire
Berlin, Jan. 20.—From official Government statistics, which will soon be made public, it is learned that the census recently completed shows a total population of 60,282,602.

The census shows that the nation owns 3,500,000 horse, 18,500,000 cows, 5,000,000 sheep, 11,500,000 pigs, 4,000,000 goats, 51,000,000 poultry and 7,500,000 dogs.

In 1914 Germany owned about 22,000,000 cattle and in 1916 about 21,000,000. In 1916 Germany has close to 65,000,000.

The population of Germany in 1913 was about 65,000,000.

U.S.A. CONCLUDES TREATY WITH SIAM

Extra-Territorial Rights With-
drawn—Tacit Recognition
Of Revision Of Customs

Bangkok.—It has been an open secret for some years past that pourparlers with a view to the arranging of a new Treaty between Siam and the United States, whereby the latter would yield up some of the more onerous conditions of the old arrangement, including her extra-territorial privileges, have been in progress, says the Bangkok Daily Mail.

Such a treaty has now been signed and by it the United States have shown their inclination to trust Siam to the extent that Great

Britain and Denmark have done and France has partially done.

REMOVE ANOTHER CLOG

It is naturally to be regarded as a removal of another of the clogs on Siam's wheels of progress and though we are aware that it will not be exactly relished by some of the Americans resident here, we fall to see that they have much to lose by the change. British subjects who lived here in the year 1909 were much perturbed in mind when the new Treaty between Siam and Great Britain was signed.

There was then a very distinct impression among many of them that they had been badly used, but experience since has very fully demonstrated that they really had nothing to complain about, that their rights and liberties were as fully safeguarded under Siamese law as they were by the terms of

the various Orders in Council hitherto in vogue.

An interesting feature in the new treaty with the United States is that it accords Siam full fiscal autonomy; that is that she may impose her own taxes upon American citizens and enforce her own Customs dues without let or hindrance.

This is satisfactory in that by it America tacitly recognizes that the long delayed revision of the Customs Tariff is a necessity, a course that other countries should not be long in following now that the necessary lead has been given. Certainly Siam is to be congratulated upon her release from the archaic conditions to which she had bound herself and upon the just appreciation which her efforts towards progress and development have now, after long delays, met with.

Poor Families To Live In Paris Wheel Houses

Paris, Jan. 25.—Although Paris's big wheel, erected for the World Exposition, is being dismantled, its fifty carriages, from which hundreds of thousands of Americans obtained a birds eye view of the French capital, are not to be destroyed.

Instead they are to be shipped into the devastated regions immediately, where, by erecting a partition in each of them, they will provide two-room homes for needy families that will replace many shacks which were hastily erected when the armistice permitted the farmers to return to their shell-torn lands.

Finds Shakespeare's Plays Too Immoral

Lucerne, Jan. 25.—The Chief of Police of Lausanne has come to the conclusion that Shakespeare's plays are too obscene for the public, with the result that he has assumed the role of theatrical censor.

Some weeks ago a theatrical company from Geneva played a translation of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," by Guy de Pourtales. Afterward the Chief of Police wrote to the company stating that the performance had aroused much protest

because of its "immoral character" and added that he would forbid the presentation of plays likely to injure the reputation of the town. To make sure he ordered that the company's repertory for the season be submitted to him so that he could censor the unsuitable plays.

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WEATHER

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday in Lent (Refreshment Sunday). 8 a.m. Holy Communion 10:30 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Psalm 119. vv. 145-176. Lessons: Ecclesi. xvi. 30-xviii. 9. Hebrews xii. 1-13. Anthem "Lead me Lord" Wesley. Hymns 244, 183, 265. Presbyter, The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 8 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 39. Parry in D. Lessons: Ecclesi. xxi. 18-xxv. Mark xv. 1-21. Hymns 254, 91, 373, 37. Presbyter, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway. 10:30 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Psalm 89. Lessons: Ecclesi. xvi. 30-xviii. 9. Hebrews xii. 1-13. Anthem "Lead me Lord" Wesley. Hymns 254, 91, 373, 37. Presbyter, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Presbyter, Rev. F. L. Lawks-Pott, D.D.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Presbyter, Rev. A. N. Rowland M.A.; Subject: Noblesse Oblige. Chant Psalm 71. Anthem "For our offences" (Mendelssohn). Hymns 10, 144, 128; 12 noon. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Presbyter, Rev. A. N. Rowland M.A.; Subject: "Sky-pilots" Psalm 40: Anthem "O Saviour of the world" (Goss); Hymns 590, 320, 433.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 50 Rue Doumer, Dr. Luther Freeman, minister; Subject: "How men lose life by trying to save life." 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Subject: "God's Letters to Man." Dr. Luther Freeman, minister.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. G. F. Andrew.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Man." Sunday 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday March 6: Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 o'clock Mass. sermon in French. At 4 p.m. benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, Kelly, Walsh Bldg. Top Floor. Sunday Service from 11 to 12 a.m. Free Treatments and Teachings daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited.

PLAIN-SPEAKING

(New York Times)

RIG-Gen. Charles G. Dawes hardly needs to say that he isn't going into politics. How could a man who blurs out the facts and his own opinions without the slightest regard for consequences expect to get into Mr. Harding's Cabinet? It is the duty and should be the pleasure of a good Republican to find fault with everything done by Mr. Wilson's Administration in war or peace. General Dawes, head purchaser of supplies for the American Expeditionary Forces in France, must have deeply surprised and pained the subcommittee of the Graham War Investigation Committee. He delighted correspondingly Americans who are sick of this perpetual denigration of the conduct of the war. The thing to do was to win at any cost. It would have been insane to meet imperious necessities in a higgling spirit. General Dawes stated the case saliently and irrefutably when he said, in reply to a question if excessive prices hadn't been paid for material and equipment:

"Sure, we paid. We didn't dicker. Why, man, alive, we had to win the war. It was a man's job. We would have paid horse prices for sheep. If the sheep could have pulled artillery to the front. . . Oh, it's all right now to say we bought too much vinegar and too many cold chisels, but we saved the civilization of the world."

In his engaging and marvellous vernacular General Dawes makes the perfect defense of the Administration—not that it needs any. By way of making things still pleasanter for the cavaliers, General Dawes said:

"It was a big job and we are proud of it. In finding fault and hunting responsibility you don't have far to go. Pershing was the Commander-in-Chief, and his shoulders are big enough, thank God, to bear it."

It is the proper thing for a politician in good and regular standing to simulate a ferocious aversion to Great Britain, our associate in the war, to flout all things British, to coddle all the enemies of our friend. With a frankness and energy that must have made the subcommittee stare and gasp, General Dawes spoke his mind:

"I don't like this criticism of the British, the spirit of antagonism. I am not in sympathy with this Irish-American or hyphenated stuff. You see, I am not a politician or expecting a job, thank God."

It is refreshing to hear a man talk who isn't afraid to say what he thinks. The petty partisanship which is always searching for flaws in the noblest and most momentous achievement of our history needed to be rebuked. The politicians needed to be told, as General Dawes told the House investigators yesterday, that the war was not Republican or Democratic, but American, and that the Congress investigations were vitiated by partisan motives and proceedings. "You could use your time," he admonished

the partisans, "investigating to a better advantage right here trying to save disgraceful Government waste. You could save more money for the war. But as to France, you haven't got evidence to make a case if one existed, and I don't believe it does." They don't want to save money. They want to nourish their grudge against Mr. Wilson. They don't want evidence. They want to build up a legend for future campaign use. According to some accounts, General Dawes' testimony was occasionally marked by those old-fashioned ornaments that were habitual to the style of Ben Wade and Zach Chandler. We may be sure that the Recording Angel dropped no tears, but listened, grinned and refused to register.

John Reed, The American 'Red', Is Buried In The Kremlin

Mrs. Sheridan, the sculptor who has just been to Russia to make busts of some of the Russian leaders, thus describes in the London Times a burial in the Kremlin:

"We have all been very much saddened by the death of typhus of John Reed, the American Communist. We all liked him and liked his wife, who had recently joined him."

"I attended his funeral. It is the first funeral without a religious service that I have ever seen. It did not seem to strike anyone else as peculiar, but it was new to me. His coffin stood for some days in the Trade Union Hall, the walls of which are covered with huge revolutionary cartoons. The day of his burial we all assembled in that hall. The coffin stood on a dais and was covered with flowers. There was a great crowd, but people talked very low. I followed the procession to the grave, accompanied by a band playing a Funeral March I never heard before. He was buried under the Kremlin wall, next to all the revolutionaries, his comrades. As a background to his grave was a large red banner nailed upon the wall with the letters in gold, 'The leaders die, but the cause lives on.'"

"A large crowd assembled, and the occasion was one for speeches. Bucharin and Madame Kolotai both spoke. There were speeches in English, French, and German. It took a very long time."

"Although the poor widow faint, her friends did not take her away. It was extremely painful to see this white-faced, unconscious woman lying back on the supporting arm of an official more interested in the speeches than in the human agony."

"The faces of the crowd around betrayed neither sympathy nor interest; they looked on unmoved. I marvel continually at the mask-like faces of the Russians and wonder what they think."

Night Life In Paris: Just Dancing By V. Blasco Ibanez

THE night life of Paris, after an interruption of five years from darkened streets and airplane raids, has gone back to what it used to be—more or less. I don't know whether I should stress the more or less. It is more, certainly, when you consider that the number of establishments devoted to the service of the devil has tripled, at least, in number. It is less, when you bear in mind that the route over which Parisians are now choosing to go to perdition is an entirely new one.

The Paris of the present is as different from the Paris of 1914 as wicked is from naughty. Compare what you see today with the Paris of twenty years ago, when I was in a bohemian prime—the so-called Paris *fin de siècle*—and you see scarcely any resemblance at all.

Am I an "old fogey"? I don't know. But still most of my friends who know the Paris of 1890, the Paris of 1900 even, agree with me in missing something in the Paris of today. Paris, in the old days, was "spiritual," a city of wit, where you got along by saying clever things and doing clever things. You were a real "Parisian" when you could wipe the gloom off the face of an undertaker by a "mot," a pun, a jest, delivered with just the right play on words, with some illuminating insight into the deeper things of life. And in those days—you must excuse the "old fogey" looking back to the Golden Age—in those days people went to Paris to have a good time, yes, but a good time that consisted in hearing intelligent people "talk well," and in saying something that would make intelligent people laugh. There was a literary atmosphere about the crudest revelry. Famous among the "joints" of the Montmartre section were the "artistic" cabarets like "The Black Cat," from which many famous writers of today, many members of the present French Academy, graduated with honor, or dishonor, as you choose to call it. Devotees of Parisian gaiety lived on the margin of society's manners and morals, but there was intellectuality and refinement in the worst of their capers; and the capital of the world of pleasure had much to remind one of the licentious cultivation of old Athens.

And now? Well, Paris, the Paris that lives between sundown and sunrise, does only one thing and knows how to do it. It dances, and it dances. That is all. Few of the artistic cafes that were famous before 1914 have opened since the war; or, if they did open again for a time, they closed their doors. They proved at once to be something affected, something artificial, without an inner soul to give life to their activities. High class restaurants, cafes, cabarets have all turned into dance halls. Many theaters, even have cut their stages down to a level themselves as dancing places. And all the new establishments that daily come into being hang out the same sign: curious enough that sign is in English: "Dancing! What is true of Paris is true also of the cities of the "provinces," and of the European capitals that try to mimic Paris.

People either prefer not to talk, or else do not know how to talk, any longer. It is as though the brains of Europe had trickled down into hips and legs and feet. Those are the only parts of the human body that express feelings or ideas in Paris and in Europe today. Young couples dance in silence. They have no time to exchange even a few words of love. In the old days, boys and girls used to talk forward to balls and dances as an occasion to talk with one another freely; they would frequently "sit out" whole evenings, or they flirled under cover, as it were, of the brilliant illumination and of the crowds. When they did dance occasionally it was to go on talking to the rhythm of moving feet. Now the young people dance like so many clergymen at a funeral. They whirl about stiffly, their brows knitted, their teeth set, an expression of deep reflection on their faces, as if they were trying to solve some problem of mathematics. The dances of today are complicated things requiring the dancer to concentrate all his mental faculties on the field of the arithmetical movements of a Parisian tango is like doing an example in differential or integral calculus, which is the base of the engineer.

It is easy to understand how a man occupied in important meditations of this kind has little time for conversation with the woman he is holding by the waist. In reality she is not a "woman" in any ordinary sense of their word—she is a collaborator, an associate, an assistant in a great work of art. People used to dance out of emotional interest in their partners. Now they dance just to dance. In the old days, you asked a girl to dance because she was pretty, or distinguished, or attractive, or for some other selfish reason.

Now you take them just as they come, pretty or ugly, intelligent or stupid, provided they wear a short light skirt, and are able to assist you in executing the sublime movements you are going through with your feet. "But people always danced," some one may object. That is true. But formerly dancing occupied a secondary role among human pleasures. The elegant, artistically conceived dinner, music, singing, especially light, brilliant conversation, were the principal diversions of Parisians; and only as a variation in these solid pleasures was dancing invoked to break monotony or introduce a note of youthful simplicity into more strenuous and serious amusements. Could any one, in the old days, have believed it possible to leave the table between entree and roast to do a one-step or a tango? Was it conceivable that a man and a woman should postpone a funny story till they came back from a fox trot? Or that a theater could snub its stage to make more room for the audience to dance? In the old dance halls, besides, most people looked on where professionals paid by the management danced about among the tables.

These professionals are still retained, but as a matter of tradition, and out of fear that the enthusiasm of the public may at any moment go cold. But in reality they are no longer necessary. The patrons of a restaurant keep things going of their own accord and without pay; and a well dressed woman, of whatever age, is afraid of being taken for somebody hopelessly passé, if she doesn't go whirling about among the tables on the arm of a man, every time the orchestra begins to play. Fatigue, tiredness, are words that have lost all meaning for people of all ages. To set down your teacup and saucer the moment the orchestra strikes up a time is said to be "tres Americain!" And as everything "Americain" is in the height of fashion, people have become slaves to the orchestra, and to the man who, at his own sweet will, moves a baton and sets a room full of people to cavorting over a floor. And the musical instruments are no longer those which Wagner or Beethoven had in mind in their compositions. They are tom-toms from the savage tribes, automobile horns, mechanisms that imitate the crashing of a pile of dishes falling on an apartment house collapsing, moans and grunts and snores, all the noises that in former times would have been considered shocking among cultivated people.

The music of the day, which is the rage of the entire world, it seems, and serves to satisfy the artistic craving of those who are distinctly hot polloi, is purely American music. America is the piper for the rest of the planet in this matter of dancing. And when I say America I mean either North or South America; for, from whichever of the American continents the modern music comes, it is always the music of the negro. Though, for the first time, this music is being written down on paper by white men, it is still the half inspiration of negro composers, who, scratching their woolly heads, drew these tunes from gourds and calabashes.

The first inventors of the Argentine tango, the Brazilian maxixe, and the numberless dances of Cuba were all negroes. The African race has a great sense of cadence. The negro could never write an opera nor a symphony; but he has an unquestioned superiority in the musical emotions that can be expressed through the feet. Likewise the numberless dances that in the last twenty years have been growing popular in the United States, thence to emigrate to the rest of the world, are grandchildren, when not children, of this same negro music. In the field of music the place of the negro today is that of the Jew in the field of religion. The Christians took the sacred writings, the prophets and much of the ritual of the Jews and paid the latter back by persecuting them implacably for centuries. So the negro is today despised and ridiculed; but the moment a white man and a white woman hear a piece of incoherent, disconnected music written by some coal-colored Orpheus, they simply have to grab each other by the waist and begin to move their feet, bumping into other couples who are doing the same thing!

The negro seems to have inherited that legendary violin the devil was said to own in the Middle Ages, and with which he could set whole cities, grand parents and grandchildren, men and women, girls and boys, to dancing, dancing, dancing till they fell dead from sheer exhaustion.

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The negro seems to have inherited that legendary violin the devil was said to own in the Middle Ages, and with which he could set whole cities, grand parents and grandchildren, men and women, girls and boys, to dancing, dancing, dancing till they fell dead from sheer exhaustion.

Meanwhile a new career, a brilliant and glorious way of rising in the world, has been opened before the younger generation: the career of the fashionable dancer.

There used to be a saw which ran: "Journalism leads to everything provided you leave the

profession soon enough." Many heads of governments, many great writers, many multimillionaires began as simple newspaper reporters. We may well revise that apothegm today: "Dancing leads to everything and you don't have to leave the profession at all."

I should not go so far as to say that you can get up to be President of France by knowing how to do a tango or a fox trot well. But I am quite willing to say that a good dancer can easily become the son-in-law of a President, of a Prime Minister, or anything of the kind, with practical certainty of owing his millions some day. You see, this dancing craze is still too recent. We don't know just how far a man can really go "on his own logs"; but I'll bet that within twenty years people will be saying of this and that distinguished and influential man: "Why, he started as a dancing master, married that wife of his who had twenty millions, went into business and got where you see him now."

Family dramas in Europe have now changed their style and the language entirely. Now, when millionaire parents object to their daughter's marrying a poor boy of unknown family and with no visible means of support, whom the young lady has met in some of the dance halls, they get the following:

"Either I marry that boy or I kill myself. Why, he's the only man I can dance with well. Our two souls move in perfect rhythm, as if they were one. We understand each other absolutely. How else could our feet keep such perfect time? I should die if some other girl got him for a husband."

In the old days women were the most conspicuous people at a ball, and they dressed to rule like queens over those present. Now the queens have been dethroned. There are only kings—famous dancers with waspish waists, hair combed straight back over their foreheads, and waving over the staffs of their necks like black flames on a torch, and who go around with long faces as though what they were doing were the most serious business in the world.

These young men are the lions of every public place where dancing goes on from ten o'clock till early in the morning. The women present, a heterogeneous mixture of respectable ladies with a sprinkling of cocottes, point them out to one another and mention their names in the same hushed reverence with which, a half century ago, people under the same circumstances, would say, "That is Victor Hugo," or "That is Gambetta." Many of these boys, see their names featured on the electric signs of the establishments the way stars are advertised for a theater or an opera. When they are not dancing in Paris they are covering themselves with glory in the casinos of Trouville, Nice, or Vichy. They are now getting their living for what, a few years ago, cost them money as an amusement. And fading beauties fall in love with them the way they do with actors.

Those who are not professionals, who spurn the title of "maestro" and refuse to take money, are the objects of greatest worship. Such men you can see between four and seven in the afternoon in the hotel grillrooms along the Avenue des Champs Elysees or the Rue de Rivoli, in all the "palaces" where tea is served with dancing. The interesting thing is that most of these "heroes" are fortuneless boys from one or the other of the Americas, who know how to dance and are trying to carve out a social position for themselves by virtue of their legs.

You remember how the old romantic novel went, "A poor but interesting young man," who flushed by marrying a princess of Europe or an heiress from the United States. And you remember how he accomplished those prodigies—by rescuing the heroine from under the feet of a runaway horse or saving her from a gang of wild bandits in Italy.

Our modern hero is made of gentler stuff and he has a career much less exciting. To get in touch with his mistress he scarcely needs an introduction at all. He just hangs around the dance halls of fashionable hotels, and, if he hangs around long enough, eventually he meets her.

The male was never so high on the market as at present. Girls out for husbands seem to form a halo of glory around the head of any good male dancer—the face of a thoughtful man thinking of nothing. When the music starts, the dancer rises from his seat, adjusts a handkerchief delicately over one eye, and goes toward a young lady. She blushes with pride and delight, walks half way to meet him, and virtually throws herself into his arms. And mamma

also smiles and blushes and blushes and smiles. Her daughter is dancing with a celebrity. What an honor for the family! How jealous all those other mothers and girls are going to be!

Poor mothers of these after-the-war days! Their biggest job is to find a famous dancer for their daughters. How can a girl in society be really "chic" if she is without a dancing partner all her own? The young lady finds life intolerable without some such distinction. She gets blue and cries, and ends by causing scenes in the family circle. A young girl who is really in the swim goes to fashionable parties now with her celebrated dancing partner and keeps him carefully to herself. The girl who goes without her man doesn't get a chance to dance at all. Her friends never let go of the one they have, and the men, for their part, never have a moment to themselves. It's just one more job in the sorry life of a woman with a daughter to launch in the world. There used to be the dressmaker, and then the millinery artist, and then the jeweler, and then the makeup lady and the hairdresser. France got Alsace-Lorraine out of the war, but the French mother has won only the additional task of finding a celebrated dancer for her female off-spring.

Now I, personally, never dance, but I often go to teas and watch the dancing. I sit there alone by myself. I come sooner or later to attract attention. I happen to be known, more or less, around some of the hotels in question. Well, at tea time I begin to notice that all kinds of affectionate glances are coming my way from a number of much revamped, remodeled beauties, who now see their fading charms rejuvenated only in the loveliness of young daughters. The good women begin by praising my novels, frequently without having read one of them. Then they go on to praise my goodness of heart, though they know nothing at all about me. And finally they get to the point:

"Oh, I just heard? You have been in America, haven't you? Wonderful place, isn't it? All those skyscrapers and things! I should so like to see them. I suppose you know a great many people in the United States . . ."

"I did spend a year, more or less, on the other side of the ocean. I know a good many people there. If I can introduce you to any of them . . ."

"Oh, that's just lovely of you. Well, now, you probably know any number of young men over there who dance. And I do so want to find one for Marcelle. Then there is Julie, too, who would like a real American dancer. Of course, if not from the United States, South America will do. In fact, I prefer Argentine myself, such cute little feet, don't you know, and they dance so lightlike, graceful, something a bit more 'chic' than anybody else."

Considering the Parisian ideal of the moment, the "American dancer," the hero of the up-to-date romance, must be a dark complexioned young man, with a pale face, big antelope eyes, a short arched foot, and a birthplace either in Buenos Aires or Rio Janeiro. Second best comes the tall blonde boy, and he must hail from New York. Heaven knows where, in reality, most of them do come from. Few of them probably never had a father or mother!

The dancing craze has inverted the roles of the two sexes in the great comedy of life. In the old days men went wrong over women, men over 40 especially, who in a few weeks of foolish infatuation with a chorus girl would throw away the savings and the career of a lifetime of work and struggle. Now, if you please, it is women—over 40—who go wrong over what, with my reader's indulgence, I am going to call men.

The dancing master reaches such extremes at times that people otherwise of quite conservative frames of mind come to be real howling revolutionists. The police are always in trouble when it comes to enforcing closing time ordinances. Proprietors and waiters in dancing restaurants are usually more than willing to go home when the time comes. Not so the public, often. Sometimes you see the police actually using force to drive men in dress suits and women in evening gowns out upon the streets.

A few nights ago I witnessed such a cleaning out, after 2 in the morning, a fashionable establishment on the Avenue des Champs Elysees. When they refused to obey the order to go home the electric lights were turned off. The throng collected in anger on the sidewalks outside.

(Continued on Page 15)

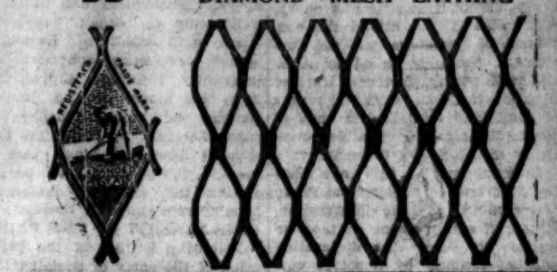
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By Berndt



THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1921

Date and Destination | Per | Ctl | Br | U.S.A. | Fr. | Jap. | Res.

TODAY.						
H'kong, Straits India	Kilmet	15.20	..	..	..	13.20
Japan via Kobe	Kilmet	17.20	..	..	..	14.20
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Shuntien	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kilmet	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kilmet	17.20	..	..	..	..
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	2.20
Chefoo	Shuntien	17.00	..	..	..	16.20

TOMORROW.						
Japan Ports	Yokohama	18.00	..	..	..	18.20
Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungshing	17.00	..	..	..	17.20
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
U.S.A. via Seattle	West Isen	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tungshing	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo	Train	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin	Train	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Train	17.00	..	..	..	21.00

Tuesday, March 8.						
Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	9.00	..	..	..	8.20
Hongkong	Szechuen	9.00	..	..	..	8.20
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Pengtien	14.00	13.20	..	..	13.20
Japan, Canada, U.S.A.	Africa Maru	15.20	..	..	..	15.00
Australia & New Zealand	Szechuen	9.00	..	..	..	8.20
U.S.A. via Seattle	Szechuen	9.00	..	..	..	8.20
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
U.S.A. via Seattle	West Isen	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tungshing	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo	Train	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin	Train	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Train	17.00	..	..	..	21.00

Wednesday, March 9.						
Japan, Canada, U.S.A.	Katori Maru	15.20	..	..	..	15.00
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Kwanse	9.00	..	..	..	8.20
Swatow & Hongkong	do	9.00	..	..	..	8.20
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Koonshing	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
do	do	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong	do	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	9.00	9.00	..	..	9.20
Amoy and Hongkong	Tungshing	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

Thursday, March 10.						
H'kong, Straits India	Porthos	15.20	..	..	..	13.20
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Sochow	10.00	..	..	..	9.20
Amoy & Hongkong	do	9.20	..	..	..	9.20
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits	do	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon, India & Europe	do	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. via Seattle	Porthos	15.20	..	..	..	15.00
Marseilles, Ports	do	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Monteagle	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Dalry	Kobe Maru	8.20	..	..	..	8.00

Saturday, March 12.						
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	8.20
Swatow, H'kong, C'foo	Chenai	11.00	..	..	..	10.20
Japan, Canada, U.S.A.	Fushimi M.	15.20	..	..	..	15.00
Swatow & Hongkong	Chenai	15.20	..	..	..	15.00
U.S.A. via Seattle	Fushimi M.	15.20	..	..	..	15.00
Europe	do	15.20	..	..	..	15.00
U.S.A. via Seattle	do	15.20	..	..	..	15.00

Monday, March 14.						
H'kong, Straits India	Karmala	12.00	..	..	..	11.20
W'wai, C'foo and T'ian	do	12.00	..	..	..	11.20

Tuesday, March 15.						
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	12.00	..	..	..	12.20

* Parcel mail only.
A Parcels 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m.
C Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
D Parcels at 5 p.m. on March 7.
E Seaplane mail at 3 p.m.
F Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Today By Arthur Brisbane

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at a dinner to his Bible class, announces a gift of one million dollars to starving children in Europe. "It was the younger Rockefeller's own money, not that of his father."

Coming generations may note that the size of the gift—nothing unusual or striking in the Rockefeller family—was less interesting than Mr. Rockefeller's casual remark that he envied his father "the necessity of making his way in the world which I have never known."

Nothing more interesting has been said by any rich American, in the memory of this reporter.

In Mr. Rockefeller's statement is contained the main-spring of all progress. Men are unhappy unless they have obstacles to overcome. Give a man everything that others have provided, and you give him little. Enable him to say "this is my work. I did it. I made it. In spite of opposition," and you give him happiness.

One little girl with beautiful dolls that talk, go to sleep and have "real hair" will be less happy than another creating her own rag-doll and nursing it.

Consider John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the young man with Warsaw just starting out with his pushcart peddling in the poor quarter of a great city. It is easier for the Rockefeller to live a life of wealth, full of excitement and struggle that bring out every power in a man, and that mean Real Life.

To succeed in spite of poverty is easy enough. You can name thousands that have done it. But you must think to name half a dozen that have succeeded in spite of wealth. Wealth, education, freedom from worry ought to mean unlimited opportunity. They mean usually only a heavy load on the rich man's unfortunate son.

There are, however, in the history of other days, and in our own time, exceptions to the rule. The father of Alexander dominated all Greece and wide territory beyond the boundaries.

Read also the history of the Medici family of Florence. The founder of the great family, Giovanni dei Medici, was the John D. Rockefeller of his day, and richer than Rockefeller in proportion to his opportunities. He

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Give them Strength to resist the diseases of Shanghai's dreaded summer season.

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traded all over, established banks everywhere.

One Medici girl became Queen of France. One Medici boy, the magnificent Lorenzo, was everything that you should not be, a murderer, a tyrant. But the world owes him eternal gratitude, for Michael Angelo began his work under Lorenzo's protection. He owed to him the defective block of marble out of which he chiseled the familiar "David."

No necessity drove the Medici, after Giovanni. But they did almost everything you could think of—they were princes, tyrants, benevolent men, fighting against taxation of the poor. A Medici was Pope, and Cosimo, son of Giovanni, looked the exact image of John D. Rockefeller, Senior, according to an old engraving which the late O. H. P. Belmont used to show his friends, asking "Who is that?" He always got the answer, "John D. Rockefeller."

So much for ancient times. Energy occasionally overcomes the handicap of wealth in our day. Young Mr. Rockefeller himself is a hard worker, leading a simple life, squandering nothing. He superintends and directs his father's scientific work, which aims to fight disease, not by curing the individual sick, but by destroying the source of disease.

Rockefeller, Jr., may live to carry that work farther and fight poverty, not by giving a million or a hundred millions to starving children, thus curing temporary hunger, but by fighting at its source the poverty that produces hunger among children and sorrow among mothers. Such sources are monopoly of natural wealth, legislation for the few instead of the many, payment of workers based on the minimum for which work can be extracted through the worker's necessity.

We have passed the day when Crassus, a slave dealer, crucified six thousand slaves at one time, as a warning to others, and when "the legs of slaves were habitually broken" to prevent their running away, or for punishment.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., may, before his life ends, begin the destruction of a system under which, for ninety percent of humanity, slavery has simply changed from the old slave system to the wage system, with fear of hunger and homelessness replacing fear of the overseer's lash.

There is plenty to be done by a man like John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who can command the attention of all law-makers, and the servile obedience of a great many; who can release as he chooses, hundreds of millions of dollars, each representing a day's work in the life of some man, each to be again transmuted at will into human labor.

Inherited wealth is a curse for those in whom it breeds self-indulgence, extravagance, utter indifference to life's realities and indifference to others.

But to those that have self control, purpose and ambition, wealth in our day should mean to the help what the well-trained legions of Philip meant to Alexander, what the selected giants and other well-trained fighters in the army of William meant to his son, Frederick the Great.

Dollars are the soldiers that do the fighting in these days—silent, obedient, highly reproductive soldiers, never eating, never sleeping, always ready.

With an army of a billion such chosen soldiers, plus ambition and imagination to drive him, a man should do a great deal.

More About Vitamines

BY BRICE BELDEN, M. D.

The vitamins in our food are the most important element of all those which help to protect us from disease by keeping us in good physical condition. They exist in minute quantities, chemists have not yet succeeded in isolating them. In the absence of these minute substances nutrition is sure to suffer.

There are certain ways in which vitamins may be destroyed in the process of preparing food for the table, and it is very important that the causes of vitamin destruction should be known to the housewife in order that she

should be enabled to obtain the full value of nourishment from the foods for which she pays so dearly.

As a proof of the importance of conserving the vitamins in food we have had a number of authoritative experiments in which it was found that animals fed on whole wheat remained in good health, while those which were fed on fine-flour bread contracted cholera-like symptoms and neuritis in twenty or thirty days. In the same way, those fed on cornmeal made by the newer process, instead of the old-fashioned cornmeal, began to show signs of neuritis in from three to seven weeks.

In the preparing of food it has been found that those kinds of vitamins called the fat-soluble and antineuritic are somewhat impaired when they reach the boiling point but are not altogether destroyed. The third kind of vitamin, which is called the antiscorbutic (scurvy-preventing), is destroyed by boiling and injured by a temperature of 160 degrees. Thus canned foods which must be heated to a temperature of 240 degrees for two or three hours are extremely lacking in vitamins (canned tomatoes, however, do not lack vitamins).

Vitamines cannot withstand alkalis. When bread is made with bicarbonate of soda the latter is converted into carbonate of soda, which produces a strongly alkaline reaction, resulting in the destruction of the vitamins.

Night Life In Paris: Just Dancing

(Continued from Page 14)

side the doors and when the orchestra players come out they were taken prisoners and compelled to go on with their music. And the people began to dance again over the asphalt pavements.

The officers tried to stop the racket, and women in jewels confronted them heroically, like Charlotte Cordays facing the guillotine. "Take us to jail, if you dare. If you dare! We are going to dance. See if you dare stop us!"

The policemen at last began to laugh; and doubtless in that they acted very wisely. No one in the world could say who people with courage to dance on the public street at 3 in the morning might prove to be. So many famous men and women have been wandering, incognito, about Paris since the war ended!

Among my acquaintances in Paris is a young Persian Prince who owns I don't know how many elephants and how many troupes of dancing girls back home in Persia. We were sitting in a grillroom one afternoon watching the whirling feet of all kinds of dancers, some of them from the most respectable families in Paris, and others from the more notorious resorts of Montmartre. So far as dancing went, I assure my reader that it was impossible to tell the two classes apart. However, the Prince, like myself, never dances. And I remember the look of disdain the proud Oriental cast upon some of the "celebrated" men in the room.

"Men to dance," he exclaimed disgustedly, "men to dance. What that is, men to dance. Western people all crazy. . . . don't know what logic or philosophy is. Men to dance! In Orient, women to dance, men to look, seated, women to move like snakes. . . . pleasant for men to look. Paris, men to dance, women to dance, men to get tired, women to get tired. No, no! In Orient, women to get tired, men to look and dance good for something."

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Very truly yours,
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Oklahoma Lady Cruises Incognito Along Broadway

Marvels At Automats And Patent Kitchen Jigamarees; Gives Motherly Advice To Bride; Only Woman In Congress, Unversed In Politics

New York, Jan. 19.—The "Lady from Oklahoma," Congresswoman Alice M. Robertson, is in New York "incog." At the hotel where she registered as plain Miss Robertson the identity of the stately, white-haired woman was unsuspected, and she had as much fun cruising about Broadway yesterday unattended by members of the Republican National Committee as ever Haroun-al-Raschid had in poking about Bagdad without his retinue.

The feminine instinct of the Lady from Oklahoma and the scientific interest of the veteran restaurant keeper she is led her straight to the kitchen ware section of a department store. There she feasted her eyes upon the shining rows of kettles and percolators and patent jigamarees which they don't get down in Oklahoma, until the perplexed frown of a girl buying knives caught her eye.

By her looks and her look, Miss Robertson guessed she was a bride, who didn't know a thing about paring knives. She approached in her most motherly manner—the same benign, smiling manner that soothed the homesick hearts of Oklahoma soldiers in her cafeteria during the war and made them remember her at the polls last fall.

BRIDE GRATEFUL FOR ADVICE
"Just let me give you a bit of advice," she suggested. "You pick out a knife that has the steel running back clear to the end of the handle and is riveted to the wood. Then it won't fall to pieces."

The bride expressed her thanks and wanted to know the name of her benefactress.
"Oh, I'm a veteran housekeeper, that's all," said the lady from Oklahoma, and went away chuckling.

The noon hour she put in watching the crowd in the automats—which institution she pronounced "mighty queer"—and was delighted to notice that the working girls, now that they have the vote, have also intelligence enough to eat a bowl of soup and roll for their lunch, instead of the once popular chocolate eclairs.

Miss Robertson refused to talk politics, save in the past tense.

What her hopes are for the coming session of Congress, when she will be the only woman member, she declined to state, and she asked to be excused from commenting on topics of political interest. She admitted she was going to look in on Republican National Headquarters tomorrow morning, though.

She is on her way to Hartford, Conn., where she will be one of the guests at the celebration on Wednesday in honor of the five women members of the Legislature.

ONLY TRAINING IN POLITICS
"I am not a finished politician yet," she said. "I'm only in training. That is why I do not feel like expressing an opinion on Congressional matters. I can tell you what I think about women's place in politics, though."

"You know I was an anti-suffragist. Yes, I was. Vice-president of the state association, though I never did much

except hand out a few leaflets, and in the last campaign, when the women finally were given the vote, I was too busy running my cafeteria to work much. But after we got the vote, and the men wanted me to run for office, I said this to them:

"Well, now, we women didn't want this thing. It's your doing, and we want to know just what it is you expect us to do with it. There is no excuse for it unless we women turn your rotten politics into good government." So I told the women and vote this fall, in order to start the change. I told them they were slackers just as much as drafted men who tried to evade the service to which they had been called."

SHOWS FAMOUS ADS
Miss Robertson had with her some copies of her famous advertisements which she ran in the personal columns of the

Oklahoma papers under the caption "Sawokla Cafeteria," the name of the restaurant which she conducted for the soldiers. These advertisements were her sole campaign activity. In them she answered the attacks of her opponent—the Democratic member of Congress—and she filled in the space with bits of homely kitchen common sense which showed the women of Oklahoma that they really were in politics.

"I was an anti-suffragist, running in a solid Democratic district, against the most popular man in the state," she said. "How did I do it? Well, I don't know, really. Sometimes I say it was prayer. All my life I have been doing things people said couldn't be done."

"To be definite, I credit it to the Indians, who had always been my friends. You know, my father was a missionary, and I taught in the mission school until President Roosevelt appointed

me postmaster. And then there were the soldiers. I didn't consider that they owed me anything for what I did for them during the war, and I said throughout the campaign that I would be satisfied if I got 50 percent of their votes. And then there were the women—although, of course, some of the suffragists worked against me."

Miss Robertson smiled her mischievous smile when asked about her plans for life in Washington.

"I guess I'm as badly off as Governor Coolidge. I've got to go house hunting too," she said. "I have to live on my salary and save up something besides. I have a reputation for being well off, but that is only because I was taught to give, and give until it hurts. Most people only give what doesn't hurt, and so, if you give much, the world thinks you have lots to give."

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 24)



INCOME TAX RETURNS

Individual Income Tax Return Forms have been received for 1920. Application for same should be made to the Shipping Office, American Consulate-General, during office hours. It is important that these returns should receive early attention.

M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul-in-Charge.

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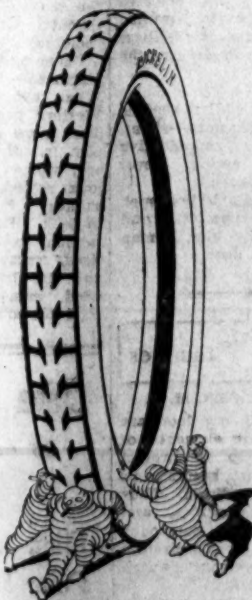
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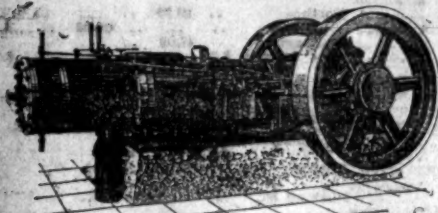
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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £25,000,000
Reserve Fund £5,000,000
Shareholders £25,000,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael
Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
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I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
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James Maxwell Grant Proffit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster and Paris Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star Hongkong Puket (Kedah) Ipoh Seremban Amritsar Ipoh Seremban Bangkok Karachi Seremban Batavia Klang Shanghai Bombay Kobe Singapore Calcutta Kuala Lumpur Singapore Canton (F. M. S.) Tientsin Colombo Madras (Lower Burma) Delhi Medan Tientsin Cawnpore Peking New York Hankow Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund 6,600,000.00 (1/5/20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office: 15 bis, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Belgion: Pnom-Penh Battambang Hanoi Hanoi Tourane Hongkong Canton Menzies Singapore Pondichery Bangkok Papeete Shanghai Noumea Djibouti

London Bankers:

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris-Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations: grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Knaabes."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head office Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangse, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. TUNG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund:—

Sterling \$1,500,000

Silver \$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

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A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Oulkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbey, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
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A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.

Hongkong—A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang Bankok Johore Rangoon Batavia Kuala Lumpur Calcutta Canton London Singapore Colombo Lyons Sourabaya Fochow Malacca Tientsin Harbin Nagasaki Vladivostok Hiole New York Yokohama Peking

London Bankers:

London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT, Actg. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Capital Contributed by Rsp. Chinese Government 25,000,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

Rome: Banco di Roma.

New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay Haller Peking Chanchun Hankow Shanghai (Kwan) Harbin Tientsin chendze Hongkong Vladivostok Chetoo Manchouli Yokohama Dairen Newchwang Kobe (Dainy) Urumchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, S. JASTRZEMSKI, Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital Fr. 50,000,000

Reserves Fr. 15,978,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2

Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse

Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tanah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:

(1) Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

(2) New York: 22 William Street

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur de la Ste Gie de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAUMANS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions must be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: \$1,000,000

Capital paid up: \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Canton Bangkok S. Francisco Batavia Bombay Colombo New York Manila Samarang London Singapore Calcutta Honolulu Rangoon Yokohama Sourabaya Canada, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING, Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$2,500,000.00

Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head Office: Shanghai

Peking and Kiangse Roads.

Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650

General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:

Hankow, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HUI, Manager.

SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.

MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

海關實業銀行 Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Ohien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office: NANTUNGCHOW

Shanghai Branch: 22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital \$1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5808

General Office: Cen. 5808

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus: \$10,000,000

Undivided Profits: \$3,200,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 25 Bishopsgate E. C.

Lyons Office: 27 Place Tologan

San Francisco Office: 232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China: Canton Hankow Harbin Hongkong Peking Shanghai Tientsin

Japan: Kobe Yokohama

Java: Batavia Sourabaya

Panama: Colon Panama

Philippine Islands: Cebu Manila

Spain: Madrid Barcelona

India: Bombay Calcutta Rangoon

Settlements: Singapore

Argentina: Buenos Aires Once (Buenos Aires)

Belgium: Antwerp Brussels

Brazil: Bahia Pernambuco

Porto Alegre Rio de Janeiro Santos Sao Paulo

Chile: Santiago Valparaiso

Colombia: Barranquilla Bogota Medellin

Cuba: Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. 1a Klukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorized Frs. 250,000,000

Capital subscribed 150,000,000

Capital paid up 75,000,000

Reserves 40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT

General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE: 74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Antwerp Le Havre Shanghai Batavia London Singapore Bordeaux Lyons Swatow Canton Marseilles Tientsin Dunquerque Mukden Tsinanfu Fochow New York Vladivostok Hongkong Peking Yokohama Hankow Pnom Penh Yunnanfu Hanoi Rotterdam Saigon

BANKERS:

In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.

In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.

Tael, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency, Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM, Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY) Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilder 80,000,000 (about £8,666,666)

Reserve Funds: Guilder 17,253,284 (about £1,448,107)

Special Reserve: Guilder 25,160,000 (about £2,095,555)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Ban Jermasin Pekalongan Bandoeng Palembang Bombay Penang Calcutta Pontianak Cheribon Rangoon Djember Semarang Djokjakarta Singapore Hongkong Soerabaya Kobe Soerakarta Tebing-Tinggi Langsa Telok Betong Medan Tilitap Padang Weltevreden

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERSCHLIEB, Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

Paid up Capital 1,000,000

Reserve Fund 500,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund

London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, March 6, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Smith, will leave on Monday, March 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain J. A. Campbell will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Woeang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, March 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Capt. J. Legge, will leave on Wednesday, March 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Leunho, 2,568 Tons, Captain Reid, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, March 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suifu, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, March 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. Haeen, Captain Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning, March 6, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 7, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, March 8, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Mar. 8, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 8	—	Seattle	West Ison	Am.	R. & D.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Imaly	Am.	R. & D.
Mar. 9	—	Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. B. K.
Mar. 13	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 13	—	Portland	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
Mar. 15	—	N. York via Panama	Apus	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 15	—	New York	Amazon Maru	Am.	Adl. Line
Mar. 17	—	New York v. Panama	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Collier Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 18	—	Portland, Ore.	Pawley	Am.	Adl. Line
Mar. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 25	—	New York v. Suez	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 25	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 28	—	Portland, Ore.	West Nivaria	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle	W. Montana	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 2	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Apr. 10	—	New York	Durban Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 11	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 23	—	San Francisco	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 24	—	Seattle	Nile	Br.	China Mail
Apr. 28	—	San Francisco	Tamara Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 30	—	Vancouver	Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 20	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 23	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 19	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 7	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 8	—	Nsaki, K. Yama	Yelko M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 9	—	Nsaki, K. Yama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 11	—	Nsaki, K. Yama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 12	—	Nsaki, K. Yama	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 16	—	Nsaki, K. Yama	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 18	—	Nsaki, K. Yama	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. 6	—	Calcutta	Lake Paulk	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 6	—	Bombay, ports	Diliwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 7	—	London	Kilmer	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 7	—	London	Tamara Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 8	—	London	Glenariff	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Mar. 10	—	London	Porthos	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 13	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	—	London	Shunko Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Mar. 14	—	London	Karmala	Br.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 14	—	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	—	London	Vigo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	Lisbon	Quellmore	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, ports	Ningchow	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 18	—	Amsterdam	Alderman	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Mar. 21	—	London	Kashmir	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 21	—	Glasgow, ports	K. of the Garter	Br.	R. & S.
Mar. 21	—	London	Nankin	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 21	—	Amsterdam	Koenun	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	—	Hamburg, ports	Alderman	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Apr. 7	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 7	—	Liverpool, ports	Idonensis	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	London, ports	Idonensis	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 11	—	London	Khyber	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 14	—	Glasgow, ports	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	Amsterdam, ports	Atrous	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	—	Amsterdam, ports	Elipser	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	—	Amsterdam, ports	Purhus	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	—	Hamburg, ports	Boerre	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 6	8.30	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 6	—	Wenchow	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 7	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningpo	Br.	R. & S.
Mar. 7	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningpo	Br.	R. & S.
Mar. 8	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangyung	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	—	Wenchow	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 9	—	Hongkong & Canton	Szechuen	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kiangyung	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 10	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Hangang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 10	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Monteagle	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sochoo	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	N. Hongkong, C'ton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	—	2.00 Hongkong, C'ton	Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Mar. 15	—	Hongkong, C'ton	Sinking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 16	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 17	—	Manila & Hongkong	Cross Keys	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 27	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	Hongkong & S'pore	Nile	Br.	China Mail

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 6	10.00	W'wai, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	R. & S.
Mar. 6	—	Tientsin	Datut	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Yenfung	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	10.00	Tsingtao	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 7	—	Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 8	—	W'wai, C'foo, T'sin	Yenfung	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	—	Tientsin	Choyang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 9	—	Tientsin	Kwangling	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar. 9	—	Dairen & Tsingtao	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Mar. 9	—	noon Vladivostok	Shinfoo	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 10	—	W'wai, C'foo, T'sin	Tsunchow	Br.	S.N.P. Co.
Mar. 15	2.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Fataki Maru	Chl.	L.V. Lang
Mar. 18	—	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chl.	L.V. Lang

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	D.L.	Pukow, etc.	Kwangyung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woeang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 8	noon	Pukow	Sinkiang	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loonawo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loonawo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loonawo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	10.00	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 11	noon	Vladivostok	Hanyang	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehshing	Chl.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sutro	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

CARRYING MAIL

• A.M. • M.N.—MIDNIGHT • D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostok and will take passengers, mails and parcels. This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed. 1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers. For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Agent

No. 8 French Bund.

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YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.

S.S. "TUNGTING" sails March 7th, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" sails March 8th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" sails March 9th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.

S.S. "FENGTIEN" sails March 8th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" sails March 12th, at 10 a.m.

FOR CHEFOO and TIENTSIN

S.S. "CHEKIANG" sails March 4th, daylight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. "SZECHUEN" sails March 8th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "KWANGSE" sails March 9th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "SOOCHOW" sails March 10th, 11 a.m.

FOR NINGPO.

S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taitoku Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Tel. Nos. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.



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Leave Shanghai	Leave Yokohama	Due Vancouver
Empress of Japan ... Mar. 25	Mar. 31	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia ... Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 18
Monteagle ... Apr. 11	Apr. 17	May 1
Empress of Russia ... Apr. 30	May 7	May 16
Empress of Japan ... May 20	May 26	June 7
Empress of Asia ... May 28	June 4	June 16
Monteagle ... June 18	June 24	July 8

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Emp. of Russia, Mar. 27	Emp. of Japan Mar. 15
Emp. of Asia ... May 14	Monteagle ... Mar. 11
Emp. of Russia, June 11	Emp. of Japan May 9
Emp. of Asia ... July 9	Monteagle ... June 2

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

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Ming Yuen Roads,	19 The Bund,
Telephone, Central 131.	Telephone, Central 132.



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S.S. WHEATLAND MON TANA APRIL 1st

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S.S. CROSS KEYS MAR. 25th

For Portland, Ore

S.S. PAWLET MAR. 18th
S.S. COAXET APRIL 1st

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings from Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE
Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said:
KLEIST MARU 13,000 Capt. M. Fujio, Mar. 7
MIHIMA MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Okamoto, Mar. 14

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE
For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Natsuyama, Mar. 7
For London, North Continental Ports via ports:
MITO MARU 10,000 Capt. M. Tomita, Mar. 19

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)
KUBIKI MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Mar. 13
KATORI MARU 18,000 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, April 10
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, April 10

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON via Panama.
Calling Japan Ports
DURBAN MARU 10,000 Capt. E. Takahashi, April 10

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)
For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:
WAKASA MARU 12,500 Capt. B. Tsuda, April 14

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE
YAIKO MARU 4,000 Capt. Y. Tomioka, Mar. 8
AWAJI MARU 4,000 Capt. Y. Yoshida, Mar. 11
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. H. Kawai, Mar. 13

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. B. Salto, Mar. 9
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. K. Kobayashi, Mar. 12
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Shiratori, Mar. 16
CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. M. Tsuruga, Mar. 19

FOR KOBE DIRECT
KATORI MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Mar. 7

FOR HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, April 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, May 17

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).
For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne:
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. B. Salto, Mar. 23
NIKEO MARU 10,000 Capt. J. Kusano, April 19
AKI MARU 12,000 Capt. G. Shiozumi, Mar. 17

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUURA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd., Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

AGENTS FOR

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

AND

SUDDEN AND CHRISTENSON

Sailing from Shanghai about

S.S. "WEST KEATS" March 13
S.S. "WEST NIVARIA" March 23
S.S. "BEARPORT" to follow

Cargo Service between

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Through Bills of Lading to New York in Connection with American Hawaiian Line Steamers.

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For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to

C. L. SEITZ, General Agent.
Telephone C. 463. No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai (4th floor)

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings from Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.
Tons Capt. Arrive Leave.
SHUNKO MARU 10,000 A. Kobayashi, Mar. 12 Mar. 13

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.
AMAZON MARU 15,000 J. Konishi, Mar. 13 Mar. 15

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.
AFRICA MARU 18,000 Yamamoto, Mar. 7 Mar. 9

FOR HONGKONG
ARABIA MARU 18,000 Komiya, Mar. 20 Mar. 21

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin
KEELUNG MARU 3,500 N. Namsawa, Mar. 5 Mar. 7

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.
KOHOKU MARU 5,000 K. Akasawa, Mar. 6 Mar. 8

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4333, 4334 and 4335.
O.S.K. Yangtze Wharf, Tel. Nos. Central 3315 East 203 and 213.
Tel. Address: SHANGHAI.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien was expected to leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin, from London on January 21, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on March 11.

The China Mail s.s. Nile was due to sail from San Francisco on Friday and is due in Shanghai on March 28.

The S.P. s.s. Hwahlee left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Leongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonah left Fochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The M.M. Chilli with the French mails of February 10, left Colombo on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 17.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon, from United Kingdom, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahtia left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. Chilli with the French mails of February 10, left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Khyber, from London on February 4, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on March 14.

The Adl. Line s.s. Chillicothe left Manila for Seattle on Thursday, March 3.

The Adl. s.s. Schodack left Hongkong for Kobe on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left

Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I.C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tientsin yesterday morning and will sail for same ports at 9 o'clock this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuehang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Awaji Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London and ports today and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kikui is due in Shanghai from Japan today and will sail for London and ports at daylight tomorrow.

The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The B.L. s.s. Arratoun Apar is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai about March 11.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru has been delayed and is expected to sail from Shanghai for San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu on March 18 instead of March 10 as previously announced.

The Adl. Line s.s. Waukegon arrived at Calcutta from Hongkong on Feb. 27.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wheatland of Montreal left Hongkong for Singapore on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Pawlet left Manila for Hongkong on Friday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Eldridge left Woonsoong for Kobe yesterday.

P. & O., British India, Apar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KARMALA" March 14th
S.S. "KASHMIR" March 21st
S.S. "NANKIN" March 28th
S.S. "KHYBER" April 11th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA" April 7th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TANDA" March 19th
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" March 29th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" March 10th
S.S. "EASTERN" April 9th
S.S. "KANOWNA" May 3rd

P. & O. and B.L.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

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AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

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Passage: Central 2519

Freight: Central 2500

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S.S. IMLAY March 8th

For Seattle—via Taku Bar and Japan.

U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST IRON March 8th

U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST IVIS April 20th

For New York—via Suez Canal

Green Star S.S. LANCASTER March 5th

Green Star S.S. EURANA March 25th

For New York—via Panama Canal

U.S.S.B. S.S. APUS March 15th

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road
Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018

L. EVERETT, Vice President.

W. B. Lunt, Agent.

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 28	Japan	Chokai Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 28	Cebu	Chenhai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 28	Nanking	Chinchoo	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 4	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	Hongkong	Chenai	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	Bombay	Dilwar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 5	London, ports	Glenariff	Br. G.L.E. & A.
Mar. 4	Wenchow	Isaan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4	Tientsin	Hainfong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	Foochow	Hainfong	Chi. J. T. Co.
Feb. 21	Chinwangtao	Hakshiro Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Jan. 19	—	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. Dallar Co.
Feb. 3	—	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	Chefoo	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	Tientsin	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	San Francisco	Imai	Am. B. & S.
Mar. 5	Japan	Katsura Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 5	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshih	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	Wenchow	Kiangshih	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4	Japan	Kojun Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 4	Hongkong	Kwangshih	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 7	Hongkong	Kwangshih	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Kikui	Br. A. E. & Co.
Feb. 1	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 25	Cebu	Kiangyang	Chi. Customs
Jan. 13	Vladivostok	Lungshun	Chi. S.H. & Co.
Mar. 5	New York	Lungshun	Chi. Customs
Mar. 5	Calcutta	Lake Faulk	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	Hankow	Malin	Am. Socony
Mar. 2	Japan	Mitsui Maru 3	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 2	—	Nagoya Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 18	Foochow	Ningshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 19	Japan	Nishio Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Mar. 5	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 21	Cebu	Pacific	Chi. Customs
Feb. 18	—	Pacific	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 28	—	Pacific	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 14	Wuhu	Shinko Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Jan. 28	Tientsin	Shore Nordlake	Br. G.M.T. Co.
Feb. 23	Japan	Shinko Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Feb. 21	Chefoo	Shuichong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Mar. 4	Tientsin	Shuichong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 4	Hongkong	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Mar. 4	Japan	Taiyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 5	Japan	Taiyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 5	Hankow, etc.	Tungshih	Chi. J. T. Co.
Feb. 26	Liverpool, ports	Tuan	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 5	—	Tuan	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 34	—	Wangland	Am. J. T. Co.
Jan. 23	Dairen	Wangland	Am. J. T. Co.
Feb. 15	Seattle	West Isan	Am. S. & O.
Mar. 5	Wanchow	Wanchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4	Hankow, etc.	Wanchow	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 5	Chinwangtao	Yachio Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Mar. 5	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 5	Hankow, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 19	Japan	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 28	Japan	Chokai Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 28	Cebu	Chenhai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 28	Nanking	Chinchoo	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 4	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	Hongkong	Chenai	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	Bombay	Dilwar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 5	London, ports	Glenariff	Br. G.L.E. & A.
Mar. 4	Wenchow	Isaan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4	Tientsin	Hainfong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	Foochow	Hainfong	Chi. J. T. Co.
Feb. 21	Chinwangtao	Hakshiro Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Jan. 19	—	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. Dallar Co.
Feb. 3	—	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	Chefoo	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	Tientsin	Hakshiro Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	San Francisco	Imai	Am. B. & S.
Mar. 5	Japan	Katsura Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 5	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshih	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	Wenchow	Kiangshih	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4	Japan	Kojun Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 4	Hongkong	Kwangshih	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 7	Hongkong	Kwangshih	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Kikui	Br. A. E. & Co.
Feb. 1	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 25	Cebu	Kiangyang	Chi. Customs
Jan. 13	Vladivostok	Lungshun	Chi. S.H. & Co.
Mar. 5	New York	Lungshun	Chi. Customs
Mar. 5	Calcutta	Lake Faulk	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	Hankow	Malin	Am. Socony
Mar. 2	Japan	Mitsui Maru 3	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 2	—	Nagoya Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 18	Foochow	Ningshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 19	Japan	Nishio Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Mar. 5	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 21	Cebu	Pacific	Chi. Customs
Feb. 18	—	Pacific	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 28	—	Pacific	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 14	Wuhu	Shinko Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Jan. 28	Tientsin	Shore Nordlake	Br. G.M.T. Co.
Feb. 23	Japan	Shinko Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Feb. 21	Chefoo	Shuichong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Mar. 4	Tientsin	Shuichong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 4	Hongkong	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Mar. 4	Japan	Taiyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 5	Japan	Taiyo Maru	Jap.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 5, 1921
Exchange and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 2/11=Tls. 6.86
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. \$9.46
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 57 1/4=Tls. 1.75
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. \$2.41
Mex. Dollars Market Rate:
72.325
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Tls. 400
Bar Silver 998 touch Tls. 111
Copper Cash... per tael 200.500
Native Interest... Tls. 05
Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 31 1/4
Bank Rate of Discount... 7%
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 54
Ex. New York on London T.T.
G. \$3.90 1/4

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 2/11
London... Demand 2/11 1/4
India... T.T. 229 1/4
Paris... Demand 793
New York... T.T. 57
New York... Demand 57 1/4
Hongkong... T.T. 84 1/4
Batavia... T.T. 167 1/4
Singapore... T.T. 79 1/4

Bank's Closing Buying Rates
London... Demand 3/0 1/4
London... 4 m.s. Cds. 3/2
London... 4 m.s. Doey. 3/2 1/4
London... 6 m.s. Cds. 3/3 1/4
London... 6 m.s. Doey. 3/3 1/4
Paris... 4 m.s. 890
New York... o/d. Doey. 60
New York... 4 m.s. Doey. 64 1/4

Tourists' Exchange
Bank's Closing Demand Buy-
ing Rates
£10 @ exch. 3/0 1/4 =
Sh. Tls. 65.31
G. \$50 @ exch. 60 =
Sh. Tls. 88.83
Fr. 250 @ exch. 840 =
Sh. Tls. 29.76
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. \$1.39
at Bank's selling rate for Mexican
Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today Banks Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 75.000 =Tls. 100
100 =Mex. \$0.18

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR
MARKS
Marks 3,000 =Tls. 100
100 =Mex. \$4.07

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR MARCH
Hk. Tls. 5.63 @ 3/24 = £1
" 1 @ 863 Fr. 9.61
" 1.46 @ 81 1/4 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 78 Yen 1.42
" 1 @ 245 1/4 Rs. 2.73
" 1 @ 16.20
It. Lire 18.05
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.60
" 1 @ — Roubles —

Chartered Stock And
Produce Exchange Ltd.
Closing Quotation Of Trans-
actions yesterday

Shanghai, March 5, 1921
Chinese Bonds 1st year 6%
\$21.60 March
\$21.75 April
Chinese Bonds 9th year 6%
\$21.50 April
Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron
Co. Y.
\$24.90 March
\$25.20 April
Nan Electric Tramways Co.,
(Ordinary).
\$16.70 March
The Shanghai Flour Exchange.
\$193.30 March
The Chartered S. & P. Ex.,
\$71.10 March
\$72.50 April
Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 23.40 March
" 23.70 April
" 23.90 May
" 24.20 June
" 24.40 July
Local Yarn for Standard 16's
Cloudy Stock
Tls. 134.40 March
" 134.40 April
" 133.20 May
" 132.50 June
" 132.60 July

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 5, 1921
OFFICIAL
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75
Far Eastern Ins. Tls. 20.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 15.00 XD
UNOFFICIAL
Union Insurance Hk. \$250.00 ex
Tls. 74.00
Gula Kalumpung Tls. 4.50
Shanghai Gas Tls. 16.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 5, 1921
UNOFFICIAL
Trans Tls. 100.00

The Small Investors' Co.

BUSINESS DONE

Saturday, March 5, 1921

25 Far Eastern Insurance Co.

25 Far Eastern Insurance Co.

10 Far Eastern Insurance Co.

3 Shanghai Docks Tls. 131

25 Yangtze Insurance... \$24 1/2

25 Yangtze Insurance... \$24 1/2

20 Yangtze Insurance... Tls. 25

30 New Engineering... Tls. 30 1/2

All sold plus 1% for Cash.

Business Closed at noon.

Douglas Fleming.
(Manager.)

Rubber Outputs

	Jan.	Feb.
Alma	18,000	18,000
Amherst	8,136	4,454
Anglo-Dutch	45,000	60,000
Anglo-Java	158,000	151,400
Ayer Tawab	21,877	23,215
Batu Anam	17,751	11,495
Bukit Toh Alang	26,363	
Bute	16,500	
Chempedak	8,200	8,000

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Porters meet all Trains and

Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Chemor... 20,032 18,822
*Cheng... 9,430 8,920
Consolidated... 46,663
Dominion... 23,137
Gula Kalumpung... 119,500 101,500
Java Consolidated... 58,800 58,800
Kamunting... 19,861
Kapala... 13,521
Kapaang... 13,521
Karan... 9,230
Kota Bahru... 6,429
Kroewok... 44,000 44,500
Langkat... 58,831
Padang... 17,800
Permat...
Pengkal...
Repah... 16,000
Samagaga... 17,100 18,010
Semambu... 8,400 11,888
*Senawang... 18,185 8,440
See Kee...
Shanghai-Serem-
ban... 12,170 12,044
Shanghai-Kelan-
tan... 12,500
Shanghai-Pahang... 13,681
Shanghai-Klebang... 9,400
Shanghai-Sumatra... 30,155

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Shanghai, Shaoching, Ningpo, Wen-

chow and Haimen (Chekiang),

Anking, Wuhu, Pangfou (Anhui),

Nanchang, Kiukiang (Kiangsi),

Hankow and Ichang (Hupei),

Changsha (Hunan), Swatow, Canton

and Hongkong (Kuangtung), Tien-

tsin (Chihli), Tsinanfu (Shantung),

Mukden, Yingkow, Dairen, Chang-

chun, and Harbin (Manchuria).

Where agencies are not yet

established the Bank of China will

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Zeh Yung-jet, Manager.

Chen Ting-hsi, Sub-manager.

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Price List.

Sua Manggis... 34,354 14,986
Sungala... 26,329
Sungel Duri... 12,906
Taiping... 33,000 33,000
Tebong... 30,000
Tanah Merah... 30,000
Uobri... 3,806
Zlangbe... 26,900 55,100
*Reduced output due to re-
stricted tapping.

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C. 2012-General

C. 1146-T. T. Dept.

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Oil

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Anchovies in Oil, Piquant
Sauce and Salt
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d'Oeuvre)

Antipasto "Scalo" (A Delicious
Relish)
Chianti (Red Claret)
Cinzano Asti Extra Dry
Cinzano Asti Spumante
Cinzano Asti Sweet
Fernet Branca (Tonic Wine)
Liquore Stregga
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Parmesan Cheese
Salami
Tuna in Olive Oil



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Arctic Oil Fields To See Big Rush When Ice Breaks

Thousands Of Prospectors Waiting; River Boat Booked Ahead—Air Routes Planned.

Calgary, Alberta, Jan. 1.—Busy little stern wheel steamers of the Far North will carry a new kind of business—for them—when the ice jams break in the rivers and lakes that water the Arctic Circle. This summer new reaches of the unmapped Arctic rivers will be charted as thousands of hardened prospectors begin the new mad scramble that is scheduled for Canada's boundless oil fields.

Into the Mackenzie District of the Yukon, whose rivers carried on their frozen faces thousands upon thousands who went to sell for gold twenty odd years ago, will go the hordes of brave men seeking their fortunes in oil in the new Eldorado at Fort Norman.

Starting from Calgary and Edmonton, the big oilfield chieftains of Alberta, the oil prospectors will take a choice of two routes to the North.

To Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca River will go to the bulk of the hurrying travelers, eager to beat their brother prospectors to the first chance to stake a claim. At Fort McMurray, when the ice goes out, they will find a fleet of hardy little steamers, all overhauled, and hulls repaired and reinforced with second growth timbers to enable them to churn their flat bottoms through the rapid waters and reedy lakes that make all Arctic travel hazardous.

Up to Lake Athabasca and across the dizzy swirl of its fearful windswept waters into Slave River go the brave travelers.

In years before the men aboard these boats have mostly been gold seekers, fur-traders, missionaries and the reputable members of the Northwest police force, the Canadian Mounted Police.

But this year the oil fever is on and men are working with a frenzy seldom before seen to get all available steamers ready to carry northward the oil prospectors, who have been booking passage for a year or more.

Many "foxy" old timers are said to be planning to travel by the Peace River route, in an attempt to be the first into the new oil country.

The Peace River route is much longer, but less hazardous. The prospectors will go by train to Peace River Landing or Smoky Town and then go up Peace River by steamer to Fort Chippewyan, portaging once on the way, thus avoiding the tedious and dangerous crossing of Lake Athabasca, from Athabasca River to Slave River. The time thus saved and the possible accidents avoided may make the Peace River route ahead of those who use the other route. From Great Slave Lake all will go down into the Mackenzie River to reach their promised land, while yet the sun of the short summer shines.

THEIR USUAL TRADE

During the summer these little steamers take the bacon, beans, flour and other commodities necessary to life in the wilderness, returning laden to the gunwales with bales of raw furs, worth a king's ransom. When the snow flies and the rivers commence to freeze, the stern-wheelers are hauled on the bank, out of the grinding ice floes, while the carpenter and engineer overhaul them thoroughly in preparation for the traffic of the short open season, and be very sure that this winter the overhauling is a thorough one, for when they again take the water they will be crowded to capacity by the oil seekers.

Seldom does the tourist patronize the steamers headed for the Arctic, but the finding of oil at Fort Norman has altered the complexion of traffic in the Northland, and next summer the little steamers will carry a class of passengers that none of old-time traders in their wildest flights of fancy would have thought possible.

So the river flotilla makes due preparation; hammer and wrench are busy on the little wooden hulls while the sawmills are slashing out the lumber from which new hulls will be rapidly constructed to cope with the coming rush of men eager to drive their corner stakes on the new oil field, where the first hole punched in mother earth tapped a gusher which spouted ninety feet into the air.

In general the conditions of travel on the different rivers do not vary, and the following account of traffic on the Athabasca is typical of the whole. Arriving at Fort McMurray the Alberta Great Waterways Railroad, the travelers will find that although McMurray is an important point and the head of navigation, in relation to size it corresponds to the average village. He will find the river steamers tied up to the bank of the Athabasca, with steam up, which will probably interest him more than the town, which is the usual collection of fur traders' stores and warehouses, bank, post office, and so on.

DOWN THE RIVER

Once on the steamer the boat slips rapidly down stream with a

strong current under her passing a few miles from McMurray the immense asphalt deposits on the river banks; great black, oily masses of asphalt, which are now under lease, and will be worked by a big American company next season. The banks are high and wooded, while there is nothing much to vary the scenery, except perhaps an occasional moose or bear crashing into the underwood on the approach of the steamer or a band of Indians in their canoes paddling up stream close inshore to avoid the current.

Very often the steamer is pushed ahead of her a scow laden with goods, and as the steamers are flat-bottomed and possess no keel, besides having high decks, they naturally make a target for the wind, rendering navigation difficult.

The country at Chippewyan (one of the oldest forts of the Hudson Bay Company) is entirely barren, the buildings inside the old stockade being located on the rolling, glacial rocks, the small gardens in which the traders and missionaries grew their potatoes and vegetables have been made by the laborious process of carrying the soil in sacks from among the crevices in the rocks. All the big trading companies have out-posts here, in addition to a mission and a hospital of the Roman Catholic missionaries.

HISTORICAL OLD FORT

Chippewyan is very picturesque and possesses a history which reaches far back into the early days of the fur trade. It is a difficult landing place, however, being windswept and without a harbor, but the steamers are able to pull close inshore to deliver their freight. The most up-to-date berthing accommodation consists of a large iron ring fastened to a rock to which the steamers are attached.

Leaving Chippewyan, the Slave River is entered by one of the narrow and tortuous channels which connect this river with Lake Athabasca, and passing the numerous shoals and rocks, which are everywhere, the boat finally lies up at Port Fitzgerald, where the passengers must leave the steamer, cross the sixteen-mile portage, and on the other side again embark on another craft, which will carry them to the Arctic.

At Fitzgerald the Northern Trading Company have a small pier, where the goods are unloaded, but the Hudson Bay boats tie up to the bank, the freight being hauled up the steep river side by means of a block and cable. There are many Indians and half-breeds engaged at the portage in transshipping the goods from one waterway to another, who, when the day's work is done, are wont to make merry by dancing the night through.

The boilers of the vessels are fed with wood fuel, and to obtain supplies there are stations at regular distances, stored up ready for the steamer, having been cut the previous winter by the company's natives. About six or eight cords of wood are taken on board at each station on the way down stream, but it requires from ten to twelve to force the steamer up against the current on the return journey, for the same distance.

BOATS ARE EXTREMELY HOT

The crew of the steamers generally consists of a captain, native pilot, purser, steward, cook, two engineers and five deckhands. In addition to their ordinary duties of handling the cargo, the deckhands put in six-hour shifts passing the wood to the men in charge of the boilers, and due to their activities the boats are almost unendurably hot, with the heat from the boilers on the deck and the Alberta sun beating down on the little craft.

Due to these facts the majority of the travelers sleep on deck, and of course, as is the custom of the North country, every one carries his own blankets.

In general navigation on the northern rivers is haphazard; there are no lighthouses or buoys to guide the pilot, and a stake stuck in the mud is as often as not the only guide which the inland sailor can depend upon to give him his bearings.

CHANNELS CHANGE CONSTANTLY

The shoals and channels in the rivers are constantly changing, and to be stuck on a sandbar for days on end is a common occurrence. The various voyages generally are made on time, however, which is largely due to that sixth sense which dwellers in the wilderness possess, besides which all the pilots are men bred and born in the Lone Land and who know no other district save the rivers and woods of Canada's inland empire.

With the expected stampede to the oil fields and the numbers of additional steamers and other craft which will be put into service, some aids to the mariner will be necessary, especially in connection with the "ports" in the huge northern lake, where the steamer is out of sight of land for long periods.

The Canadian Government is making plans for the installation

of wireless plants throughout the north during the coming season, and it is understood that they will also undertake the buoying and charting of the rivers and lakes, a sadly needed service.

Due to the exceptionally mild winter in Alberta, it is expected that the navigation will open up earlier than usual and that, following the outgoing ice, the little steamers of the northland will be in stream and carrying their complement of adventurers to seek fortunes on the further fringe of the great lone land.

Word also comes from Ottawa that an air route to the new oil regions of the Mackenzie River will be established shortly. Site for aerodromes have been secured on the Peace River, which will be the southern terminal.

The oil "strike" is creating enormous interest, and the rush of claims is expected to rival the history of the early days of the Klondike. The greatest difficulties will be those of transportation.

Correspondence

"SAFETY FIRST"

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—The above and many similar admirable exhortations are conspicuously displayed on and in the trams and from the numbers so posted would lead one to suppose, that the Tramway Company is most solicitous for the safety of its patrons; but my experience is the reverse and no doubt many others will support my view.

For several years I have had occasion to bring to the notice of the company certain complaints about the most glaring instances were cited of drivers failing to stop cars when properly signalled and when hearing the next "Request Stop," and so far the stereotypical reply from the company has been "The driver" (or "conductor") as the case may be has been suitably dealt with.

No doubt many residents have grievances against the manner in which the trams are being run and those that desire an amelioration of present conditions are appealed to by the writer to signify their willingness to sign a petition to the S.M.C., requesting an inquiry into the management of the tramway in so far as this question of stoppages and other complaints which are too well known are concerned.

I understand it is necessary to obtain the signatures of 25 ratepayers before the Council will take action but I shall be glad to send the petition for signature, to all those that are willing to sign whether ratepayers or not. Yours faithfully,

CHADWICK KEW.

"WILD AND BACKWARD"

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—While not claiming to be a sinologue merely because I have written a commercial and political geography of the world, in English, for Chinese students, I should like to point out to Mr. Y. H. Djen, whose letter criticising a statement in my text regarding the Hakkas appeared in your issue of Feb. 26, that many travelers and sinologues have classified the Hakkas and Ikkas together as wild, backward peoples.

To my deep regret the privilege of knowing any Hakkas or of visiting their locality has so far been denied me. Hence I have no personal knowledge of this tribe and so have been forced to depend on the writings of recognised travel-

ers and scholars for my opinion of them. Realising that there have been and are now many brilliant Hakkas, Mr. Djen will be pleased to learn that the revised edition of my geography, fully approved by the Ministry of Education for use in Chinese Government Schools, now in press, recognises this fact.

However, I fail to see that the fact that the short list of "famous" men submitted by Mr. Djen are Hakkas, disproves my statement that many wild and backward people, among them Ikkas and Hakkas, still live in the mountainous hinterland of Kwangtung and Kwansei. I speak only of certain of the Hakkas living amidst primitive conditions.

If Mr. Djen will go to the mountains of Virginia, Tennessee or

Kentucky in the United States, he will find any number of pure Anglo-Saxons who certainly are backward and wild; and similar conditions hold in every continent. Yet certainly no American, having the example of Abraham Lincoln to look upon, will admit that such stock can not produce great men. But such mountaineers are backward, and often wild, none-the-less.

Had Mr. Djen read my statement carefully, noting that I was speaking of Kwangtung mountaineers, not of any race or tribe as a whole in all its aspects, we should both have been saved time and labor. Thanking you for your valuable space. Very truly yours,

R. D. WOLCOTT.

Hankow, Feb. 28, 1921.

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6 parts

6 parts

Adapted by Benj. B. Hampton from the novel by

UPTON SINCLAIR

A Forceful Photo-Drama of New York Life, at the Peak of Society and the Pit of the Underworld.

MONEY—

bought her gowns and diamonds.

"Where a drug on the market is turned into gold, Where the fumes of the poppy turn flesh into mould."

MONEY—

bought her soul.

And what she got, was but a mite, for what she gave.

Then came the awakening. She found the gold that lured her to be but tinsel, and the man "like all men."

Her dreams were broken bubbles.

Do men, who change the souls of weak men and women into money, pay the price like their victims?

See this powerful play mingling pathos and climax with laughter and action.

A drama that will wring the heart of every woman and jar the mind of every man.

If you miss seeing this Photo-Drama, you'll miss the greatest screen achievement.

Truly, it's very different from all you've seen.

THINK OF YOUR SEATS BEFORE HAND

Matinee To-day at 3. p.m.

ROBERT WARWICK in

"THE ARGYLE CASE"

7 parts

To-night at 9.15

MOLLY KING in

"THE WOMEN MEN FORGET"

A drama told in six parts

Shanghai Municipal Police (Reserve)

Orders by the A.C.P. (Reserve).
No. 44 Absence without leave.
For contravention of standing order No. 35, the following are cautioned: 167 Gainsborough, 55 Jones, 116 Lyman, 16 Olfertsen, 96 Tomlin.

(ed.) A. L. ANDERSON,
Asst. Commissioner of Police
(Reserve).

Shanghai Municipal Police (Reserve)

Result of 45 Colt Automatic Pistol Practice, First Quarter, 1921:

Hongkew Division

Squad "A" "B"

Average 56.2 59.2

Squad "C" "D"

Average 57.1 48.9 (a)

Average per man 55.9

Louisa Division

Squad "A" "B"

Average 46.5 43.6 (a)

Squad "C" "D"

Average 50.1 (a) 53.4 (b)

Average per man 53.

Sinza Division

Squad "A" "B"

Average 46.5 (a) 50.4

Squad "C" "D"

Average 61.4 38.3 (b)

Average per man 51.2.

Deductions for absences: (a) 30 points; (b) 40 points. Quarterly challenge shield has been handed to Head Constable Blom, Hongkew Division.

Silver souvenirs, presented, have been sent to competing members of "C" Squad, Sinza Division. "High Gun" prize has been sent to S-C 111 Costa, "A" Squad, Hongkew Division.

Vessels Due

Awaji Maru, Japan	Mar. 8
Changon, Hankow	Mar. 13
Choysang, Hongkong	Mar. 13
Chenau, Tsingtao	Mar. 10
Chungking, Hankow	Mar. 7
Fengtien, Tientsin	Mar. 6
Fushimi Maru, Hongkong	Mar. 12
Hangchow, Tsingtao	Mar. 8
Hangchow, Hongkong	Mar. 6
Hsin Ninghao, Ningpo	Mar. 6
Hsin Peking, Ningpo	Mar. 6
Hwahlee, Hankow	Mar. 6
Hwahta, Hankow	Mar. 7
Hsinming, Tientsin	Mar. 14
Kiangyung, Hankow	Mar. 8
Kiangteen, Ningpo	Mar. 8
Kiangwan, Hankow	Mar. 8
Kumano Maru, Japan	Mar. 9
Kiangsu, Hankow	Mar. 11
Kiangshin, Hankow	Mar. 12
Kiangyu, Hankow	Mar. 12
Kitano Maru, London	Mar. 6
Kiochi, Japan	Mar. 6
Koonahing, Tientsin	Mar. 7
Kobe Maru, Dairen	Mar. 9
Kutwo, Hankow	Mar. 12
Kwanglee, Hongkong	Mar. 6
Loongwo, Hongkong	Mar. 6
Luonho, Hankow	Mar. 9
Lugny, Hankow	Mar. 10
Monteagle, Vancouver	Mar. 8
Nanking, S. Francisco	Mar. 13
Ngankin, Hankow	Mar. 12
Omi Maru, Japan	Mar. 13
Poyang, Hankow	Mar. 9
Portos, Japan	Mar. 9
Sakaki Maru, Dairen	Mar. 14
Shantung, Hongkong	Mar. 12
Siberia Maru, S. Francisco	Mar. 8
Soochow, Hongkong	Mar. 10
Suwo, Hankow	Mar. 10
Sunning, Hongkong	Mar. 14
Tatung, Hankow	Mar. 6
Telmom, S. Kingdom	Mar. 6
Toman, Hongkong	Mar. 6
Tehning, Hankow	Mar. 10
Tuekwa, Hankow	Mar. 13
Tungchow, Tientsin	Mar. 9
Wooning, Hankow	Mar. 14
Wuchang, Hankow	Mar. 11
Yamashiro Maru, Japan	Mar. 6
Yingchow, Hongkong	Mar. 10

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A, Peking Road, Shanghai on Monday the 21st day of March, 1921, at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as extraordinary resolutions, the resolutions following, viz:—

RESOLUTIONS

Conditionally upon the passing and confirming of similar extraordinary resolutions by the shareholders of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the Yangtseepoo Cotton Mill, Limited.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Company with the Yangtseepoo Cotton Mill, Limited, and with the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them, the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross, acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorised to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1921, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as special resolutions accordingly.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st March to the 5th April, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated Shanghai, 1st day of March, 1921.

By Order,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A, Peking Road, Shanghai on Monday the 21st day of March, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as extraordinary resolutions, the resolutions following, viz:—

RESOLUTIONS

Conditionally upon the passing and confirming of similar extraordinary resolutions by the shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the Yangtseepoo Cotton Mill, Limited.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Company with the Yangtseepoo Cotton Mill, Limited, and with the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them, the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross, acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorised to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1921, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as special resolutions accordingly.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st March to the 5th April, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated Shanghai, 1st day of March, 1921.

By Order,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Yangtseepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A, Peking Road, Shanghai on Monday the 21st day of March, 1921, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as extraordinary resolutions, the resolutions following, viz:—

RESOLUTIONS

Conditionally upon the passing and confirming of similar extraordinary resolutions by the shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Co. with the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., and with the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross, acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorised to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED

Young lady willing to travel as companion, or will help take care of children in return for first or second-class passage to America. Apply to Box 866, THE CHINA PRESS.

Lady with experience in buying, design and manufacture of Oriental goods for export, silk underwear, lace, etc., is open for engagement with reliable concern interested in these lines. Able to take supervisory charge of manufacture, or would consider offers for purchase on commission basis. Apply to Box 890, THE CHINA PRESS.

Young lady desires position as typist, or would take typing work at home; quick and accurate. Apply to Box 909, THE CHINA PRESS.

Graduate nurse from America will take cases. Will travel. Apply to Box 905, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG lady, from Baltic province seeks post to children or house-keeper, or any suitable work, speaks Russian, German, and some English. Apply to Box 888, THE CHINA PRESS.

Young lady, stenographer, seeks position in firm; willing to take moderate salary. Apply to Box 893, THE CHINA PRESS.

LADY Steno-typist desires extra work. Capable of taking down Engineering dictation. Manuscripts in French accepted. Apply to Box 878, THE CHINA PRESS.

Junior clerk (Eurasian) seeks position; knows general office work, stenography, typing. Speaks Chinese thoroughly. Desires change. Salary \$80. Apply to Box 844, THE CHINA PRESS.

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE

The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.

A special line of

URAL STONES

made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.

Watches and Clocks

and regulating and repairing of same. Engraving neatly executed.

No. 201 North Szechuen Road. (Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)

23129

LOST

Lost, North Szechuen Road Extension, a small parcel with books, addressed to P. Dostal, U. S. Post Office Box 883, Shanghai. Please deliver to 6 Sinking Road, 2nd floor. Reward if required.

GODOWNS, TO LET

TO LET in modern godown (Central district), from 1st May, or earlier if desired, about 3,000 square feet space. Apply to Box 916, THE CHINA PRESS.

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
Specialist in Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases. No. 15 Nanking Road. Office hours: 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. No. 736.

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.
Specialist in Urinary and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6
Tel. C. 521

Dr. James Yukung
Specialist in the treatment of (Venereal Diseases and Piles)
78 Nanking Road.
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

NOTICE

Owing to the excellent rate of exchange going up nowadays, we were forced to pay high cost for goods ordered and Money become tight. On and after 1st March, customers are hereby earnestly requested to pay cash only.

CHINESE TAILORS GUILD.

35958

新 大 理 地 治 政 業 商 團 中

New Atlas & Commercial

Gazetteer of China

"The book that answers my questions about China quicker than any other."

"The biggest and best book on China."

Edited by Edwin John Dingle

Address Enquiries to the Proprietors:

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment

No. 6 Kiang Road. Tel. C. 8071

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1921, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as special resolutions accordingly.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st March to the 5th April, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated Shanghai, 1st day of March, 1921.

By Order,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL CO., LTD.

THE SAN PEN S. N. CO., LTD.

Shanghai-Vladivostok, Regular Service, via Chefoo.

S.S. Shinfoo, Capt. K. S. Hassel, 5,000 tons 11 Knots

This Steamer will leave from the Hoong Hsin Wharf, Pootung, on Thursday, the 10th March, at about noon. She will maintain a regular service between Shanghai-Vladivostok, via Chefoo and will take passengers, Mail and parcels, (Cabins fitted with electric light) Excellent service and cuisine.

First Class accommodation for 25 passengers.

Second Class accommodation for 20 passengers.

For Freight and passage apply to office of the Company 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone: Freight C. 1520 and passage C. 3253.

36099

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Meyer I. Greenstone has no connection with this Association.

Our offices are removed to 51 Szechuen Road.

Shantung Products Export Association

35980

NOTICE

The undersigned has opened an office for the practice of law at 2 Canton Road.

FLORA ROSEMBERG,

BARRISTER AT LAW.

36088

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title Deed of P. C. Lot No. 1120 has been declared to be lost and that application will be made at the Consulat General de France (French Consulate) for the cancellation of the said Title Deed and the issue of a new one in lieu thereof, at the expiration of two and one half months from this date.

Dated the 4th day of March, 1921.

FESSENDEN & HOLCOMB.

Attorneys.

36085

FOR SALE

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the U. S. Army Transport "CROOK," Manila Bay, will be received at the Office of the Department Quartermaster, Water Transportation Division, Third Floor, U. S. Army Building, opposite Pier No. 1, Manila, until 11 a.m. April 11th 1921, at which time and place they will be opened.

PARTIAL DESCRIPTION

TWIN SCREW STEEL HULL
Tonnage, Gross, 4126 tons
Tonnage, Net, 2703 tons
Length, 143' 2 1/2"
Beam, 47' 1 1/2"
Moulded Depth, 21' 3"
Mean Draft Light, 11' 11"
Mean Draft Loaded, 21' 3"
Displacement (normal), 6600 tons
Hunker capacity, 1366 tons
Built in, 1882
Speed, 12 knots
Equipped with wireless

Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals, etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul-General, Shanghai.

36094

No. 71

The old favorite. Still unrivalled.

It does what we say it will. Soothes the throat and relieves the cough.

Stocked by all Chemists.

ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD.

35445

Direction Generale des Travaux de la Ville de Pekin

Notice to Architects re a competition (with prize) for designs of buildings for a model residential center.

Peking, being the capital city of China with both foreign and Chinese residences, and as the area is so large, all municipal improvements must be built gradually. Therefore it is decided to take the site of the old Examination Hall, bounded on the North by Tsung Lu Hutung, and South by Swei-mo Hutung, covering an area of about 150 Mow, for the building of a model residential center for the residences of both foreigners and Chinese, the central portion of which shall be a public place for rest and amusement. The Main Hall will seat 2,500 people with large restaurant, club rooms, and library. There will be also parks and tennis courts. The remaining portion of this property will be used for three classes of residential houses of two stories, all facing south, with a garden attached to each. All houses are connected with proper roads and provided with sewage connection, and water supply for modern bath rooms. It is hoped that all architects will submit drawings and designs for this improvement. Prizes are provided for the successful architects. An outline of the conditions is as follows:

PRIZES:

1st \$2,000
2nd \$1,000
3rd \$500

The architect who is awarded the 1st prize shall also be chosen as the architect for the principal building of the central part.

TIME LIMIT.—Instructions to competitors will be given out between the dates of advertisement and March 15th by the 3rd Department of the Direction Generale, daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. A registration fee of \$5 will be charged. Name, address, education, experience, and present occupation of the competitor will be required.

AWARDS ANNOUNCED.—Competitors must send in all drawings, etc. for inspection before June 16th. The awards will be announced on July 10th.

36035

TSINGTAO

HOTEL—SEASIDE

(only 2 min. from station)

Open all the year round; splendid rooms each with verandah.

\$4.00 per day, up

Joseph Ph. Monchea

Proprietor

32995

NOTICE

STEAMERS OPENED FOR CHARTER

Fitted with modern equipments and 1st Class Passengers accommodation

"Hwah Jah" 8160 D/W "Hwah Yih" 7500 D/W

"Hwah Wu" 7000 D/W "Hwah Ting" 6360 D/W

"Hwah Ping" 4087 D/W

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

Shanghai, March 2nd, 1921.

YU FONG STEAMSHIP CO.,

12 Ezra Road.

36098

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side

with the new on this

side

For prices and particulars, apply to

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18B, Kiangse Road,



The China Press

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1921

SPECIAL

A DELAURNAY-BELLEVILLE CAR

In beautiful condition and guaranteed in splendid mechanical shape. An exceptional opportunity and a most unusual price.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

9 Hongkong Road Telephone Central 6008

Business and Official Notices

ESTABLISHED 1873
L. MOORE & CO.
LIMITED
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSU ROAD, SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Sold Silver and E. P. Ware, Etc.
In Salesroom

On Monday, March 7th
at 10 a.m.

A FINE SELECTION OF FRENCH SOLID SILVER AND E. P. WARE, ALSO SOME CHOICE SPECIMENS OF JEWELLERY etc.

will be sold

absolutely without reserve, each article guaranteed to be as described in catalogue, anything found to be not as catalogued will be taken back, and money returned within one week from the date of sale.

Silver tea strainer, Fruit spoons, Butter knives, Salad servers, Liqueur glasses, Hors d'oeuvres servers, Sweet spoons and tongs, Cake spoons, Ice cream spoons, Coffee spoons, Oyster forks, Menu frames, Salt cellars, Tea service, Cigarette cases, Tea caddies, Fish carvers, Toilet set, Silver mounted Claret Jug.
E. P. Candlesticks, E. P. Decanter stands, Prismatic binoculars, Opera glasses, Knives and forks, Amber cigar and cigarette holders, etc., etc.

and

A small but select assortment of superb Jewellery, diamond and sapphire rings, diamond and sapphire, and diamond and ruby pin brooches, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

Wednesday, March 9.—A fine selection of Chinese Gold and Silver Ware and Jewellery the stock of Hing Wo & Co., removed to the Salesroom for convenience of sale. At 10 a.m.

Wednesday, March 9th.—Sundry sound and damaged cargo in godown at 2:30 p.m.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
Established 1874

Will hold an auction within their Upper Salesroom, 45 Kiangsu Road Shanghai at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, March 12th, 1921 of the first instalment of a truly magnificent collection of Postage Stamps. The catalogue has been made up by the well known collector Mr. J. E. M. Lemiere, who guarantees the genuineness of the stamps. The first and the second sale consist of stamps of Great Britain, and her Colonies only, Antigua to Newfoundland. This collection contains many extremely rare stamps, like the E. 1. Orange Victoria, the 2/- and 10/- Victoria, Sydney Views, Virgin Islands, nearly complete, 1st issue and high values of modern issues of Ceylon, Guinea, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Canada, Newfoundland, etc. As a matter of fact, the enumeration of all the rarities is too long to be included in this advertisement. Stamps on view and catalogues ready.

FORWARD AUCTIONS

Friday, March 11th.—Cameras, Photographic Material and Excellent furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Saturday, March 12th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 12 Robison Road.

Saturday, March 19th.—A quantity of freshly imported tinned and bottled Provisions in excellent condition.

Tuesday, March 22nd.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 10 Hannan Road.

SHANGHAI
AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED
Telephone No. 5021

FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS FOR INSURANCE

Valuers for Probate

Inventories of furniture taken at shortest notice and at reasonable rates

Also

Land and Estate Agents

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 16 and 17

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 21 and 22

Not a Single CROSS WORD

in a
CASE
SANDY MACDONALD
(Sandy Mac)

is the best
SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 721.

China—North Coast

Chefoo District.

North-east Shantung Promontory
Light—New apparatus to be
installed.

Existing Light to be discontinued
—Provisional Lights to be
established.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 1st April, 1921, the existing North-east Shantung Promontory Light will be discontinued and the work of installing a new lighting apparatus will be commenced.

During the time that these alterations are being made two provisional lights will be exhibited from the gallery of the light-house, one being on the east side, and one on the west side of the tower.

These provisional lights will each show a White light occulting every 5 seconds, thus:

Light 1 second
Eclipse 4 seconds

and are so arranged that one or the other of the lights will be visible all round in clear weather for a distance of about 10 miles, except where obscured by Alcote Island and by Peaks on the mainland as recorded in the List of Lighthouses.

Caution: Mariners are warned that during the time the provisional lights are exhibited the red sector characteristics for this light station will be discontinued. The installation of the new light is expected to be completed by about the end of May, due notice of which will be given.

The new light will be Group Light flashing and will show two Nightingale flashes in quick succession every 15 seconds, the red sectors as laid down for the present light being retained for the new light.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 5th March, 1921.
36133

FRESH BUTTER
"DAISY"
Brand
AND
MEADOW
Brand
in one-lb. pats

May be obtained from
all Leading Stores

These brands of finest quality
Fresh Butter are supplied daily
to all leading Storekeepers

Pure, Fresh and Delicious

Outport orders may be sent to

Geddes & Co.,
Limited.
Agents.
5 Peking Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 346.

NOTICE

We have been appointed exclusive
Sales Agents for the



TYPEWRITER CO., INC.

New Stock of Machines in all length
carriages just received.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Cable "Mackbauck" Phone C. 4778

Stewart V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car

It is designed with scientific
accuracy to project an intense,
piercing "searchlight" beam.

Distributors and Service Station
for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Send Me 200 Used Stamps (all
values well assorted) of China and
Adjoining Countries
and in EXCHANGE
I will give you Picture Post Cards
of Famous London Views, British
Scenery, and of the Great War etc.
MISS TEE, 1, Kio Ora,
Stockwell, London, England.
34460

MARRIAGE

FERRIS-OWEN: On March 5th,
1921, before H. B. M. Consul-
General, and afterwards at
Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shang-
hai, by the Very Rev. Dean
Symons, William Hooper Fer-
ris to Mabel Beatrice Owen.
No Cards.
36136

NOTICE

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's a.s.
"KOREA MARU" having been de-
layed at Hongkong, departure from
Shanghai will be postponed from
the 10th to the 18th inst.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
S. KINNO
Acting Manager.
36150

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, lady with store ex-
perience, capable of managing
smart lace and embroidery shop.
Must have taste, initiative and
personality. An opportunity for
the right party. Apply to Box
923, THE CHINA PRESS.
36141 M. 6.

STENOGRAPHER: wanted, young
men or woman for shorthand
and typing. Apply to Box 924,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36147 M. 9.

Wanted, an assistant interpreter by
an old law firm: one who has good
knowledge of English and can ap-
pear in the International Mixed
Court. Please state your previous
service. Apply to Box 900, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36095 M. 10

WANTED immediately, Portu-
guese or Eurasian office assis-
tant for American import house.
One with knowledge of accounts
and placing claims preferred.
Reply to Box 861, THE CHINA
PRESS.
36037 M. 8.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

Office to let, 3 large rooms on 1st
floor, 6 Foochow Road; also 2 large
rooms, ground floor, 51 Szechuen
Road; as a whole or will subdivide.
Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen
Road.
35151

TO LET, office suite of two large
rooms, with all modern con-
veniences on Klinkiang Road, near
Bund. Apply to Box 887, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36077 M. 6

FOR RENT, choice, light, airy
office, 900 sq. ft., or three rooms
1,800 sq. ft. in suite, in new
building, all modern conveniences,
central district, immediate oc-
cupancy. Lease to May 31st,
1922. Apply to Box 517, THE
CHINA PRESS.
35989

TO LET, large office space, ground
floor, can be sub-divided into
several offices, at 14 Canton Road.
Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51
Szechuen Road.
35984

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let
in central district. Apply to L. V.
Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
35983

APARTMENTS

TO LET, large double-room (bath-
room attached), suitable for young
married couple or two bachelors.
Well-furnished, with board, in cen-
tral district. Apply to Box 888,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36078 M. 9

TO LET, one room on Dixwell
Road, without board. Apply to Box
884, THE CHINA PRESS.
36073 M. 6

TO LET, attractive flat, furnished
in an up-to-date building near Brit-
ish Consulate, near The Bund.
Please apply to Box 848, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36010 M. 6.

HOUSEKEEPING apartment of
two rooms or more, all modern
improvements, steam heat, very
best in city. Apply 51 Szechuen
Road.
35987

Classified Advertisements

2 Cents a Word,
Minimum Charge
40 cents

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG American, just discharg-
ed from army, seeks position in
any capacity. Please apply to
Box 919, THE CHINA PRESS.
36136 M. 8.

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment
Department help you find the right
man for the next vacancy in your
office. Fifteen years of experience,
hundreds of satisfied employers.
Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment
Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
36153

CAPABLE stenotypist is prepa-
red to receive office work. Can be
done at home during the day.
Neat and accurate results guar-
anteed. ABSOLUTELY CON-
FIDENTIAL. Apply to Box 904,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36104 M. 11

PROFESSIONAL

Learn French with a French lady,
easy method for conversation.
Business translations. Madame
Marcelle, 9 Ezra Road, top flat.
36143 M. 6

WELL educated Russian lady
desires to give Russian lessons.
Speaking English. Apply to Box
920, THE CHINA PRESS.
36137 M. 6

A YOUNG MAN, graduated from
Brussels Institute, gives lessons
in French, German, and Russian
languages. Apply to Box 918,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36134 M. 9

CONJURING: Be happy and learn
conjuring. Guaranteed to be able to
give performance in 2 lessons.
Terms moderate. Apply Long,
The China Preserving Co., 1920
North Szechuen Road.
36114 M. 8

Russian lessons given by graduate
of the University of Russia. Speaks
English, French. Apply to Box 808,
THE CHINA PRESS.
35891

ENGLISH Ladies give lessons
English, shorthand, typewriting,
banjo, mandolin, piano, violin
and painting. Apply to Box 842,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36000

MODERN DANCING taught by
experienced lady teacher, for
private lessons only. Telephone
Central 869. Apply to Box 849,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36015 M. 6

PRACTICAL book-keeping, ac-
counting and English is taught by
an experienced teacher. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 877, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36111 M. 6

TWO YOUNG LADIES from Pe-
trograd desire to give lessons in
Russian. Address 888 East Han-
bury Road from 3 to 6 p.m.
36108 M. 8

DANCING: Individual instruction
only. New York's latest wonderful,
snappy Fox-trots, "Jazz" One-step,
Waltzes. Connie Hendry, Astor
House Hotel.
36084 M. 18

RUSSIAN gentleman desires to
give Russian lessons in exchange
for English. Apply to Box 892,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36082 M. 6

DANCING. Modern dances, fox
trot, one-step, two-step, waltz, in
five lessons; classical dances.
Terms moderate. Apply Mr.
Mishenko, 134 Haskell Road.
35764 M. 6

DANCING Madam Kelsey, profes-
sional teacher of modern, character,
classical, ballet and toe dancing.
Terms moderate. Write for ap-
pointment. Madam Kelsey, Box
49, care Chinese Post Office.
35656 M. 15.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by married couple,
small house, furnished or un-
furnished. Would like to inter-
view householder planning to be
absent from Shanghai this sum-
mer. Apply to Box 921, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36038 M. 6.

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board - Residence
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

To let, with board, large well-fur-
nished room and bath. Suitable for
married couple or two bachelors.
All modern conveniences, garage,
and stabling. Apply to Box 907,
THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road
Two large rooms, one front and one
back facing garden. Hot and cold
water. Suitable for married couples
or bachelors. Moderate prices.
Table under the personal super-
vision of the American proprietress.
Tel. North 1102.
36145

Large double room, verandah, bath-
room, geyser, use telephone. Full
board. Central district. Apply to
Box 925, THE CHINA PRESS.
36148 M. 10

TO LET, furnished rooms, with
board. Apply to 34 Wayside
Road.
36132 M. 12

TO LET, a flat of two large well-
furnished rooms, with bath-
rooms fitted with a geyser and
closed-in verandah (use of kit-
chen), suitable for a family or
friends, or will let separately.
Cool in summer. Trams stop at
the door. Apply to 12 Yangtze-
poo Road.
36123 M. 9

FURNISHED room to let, with
bath and board in private home.
Apply to Box 912, THE CHINA
PRESS.
36124 M. 9

WELL furnished single room,
Range Road; full board, tele-
phone, English family. Apply to
Box 914, THE CHINA PRESS.
36127 M. 12

TO LET, a furnished flat, 2
rooms, kitchen, bathroom, gas,
telephone, 2 verandahs. 139
Range Road.
36142 M. 6

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, newly
decorated suite, large bedroom,
sitting room, dressing-room,
bathroom, hot water, geyser,
telephone. Full board, suitable
for three gentlemen or couple.
References required. Immediate
possession, 18 Quinsan Garden.
36013

Comfortable furnished rooms, single
and double, with or without first-
class French table. Bath, hot and
cold water, telephone and all con-
veniences, 21 Tongshan Road.
36032

TO LET, comfortably furnished
room with private bath in private
Russian family. Apply to Box 869,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36051

LARGE comfortable room, closed-
in verandah and bathroom attach-
ed, with board. Apply 19 Nanjing
Road.
36107 M. 11

TO LET, near Hongkong Park, one
large double room, facing south,
with verandah and bathroom at-
tached. Full board. Bachelors only.
Apply to Box 906, THE CHINA
PRESS.
36112 M. 6

Well-furnished room, with excel-
lent board, to let at No. 103 Bub-
bling Well Road. Phone West 806 or
call personally.
36105 M. 6

TO LET, Haskell Road, well-fur-
nished attic flat, 2 rooms, geyser,
bath, kitchen. Apply to Box 901,
THE CHINA PRESS.
36100 M. 8

TO LET, on Bubbling Well Road,
one nicely furnished front room,
with board. Suitable for two
persons. Apply to Box 853, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36021

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, apartment or flat,
with or without board. Interna-
tional or French settlements.
Reply, stating particulars, to Box
856, THE CHINA PRESS.
36030 M. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS

What compensation for informa-
tion valuable to house-lookers.
Apply to Box 922, THE CHINA
PRESS.
36140 M. 6

WANTED, small capital for ex-
ploitation of profitable chemical
product. Apply to Box 915, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36128 M. 8.

MEDICAL exercises, No. 1 Yuen
Road. Foreign ladies, Monday,
Wednesday, Friday; Chinese
ladies, Tuesday, Thursday, Satur-
day. Please call 11-12 a.m. For
gentlemen, Tel. West 2204 9-10
a.m.
36139 M. 6.

EXCHANGE AND MARY

WANTED to purchase, used type-
writer. Apply to Box 917, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36131 M. 9.

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened
like new, three cents single, four
cents double blades. Send your old
blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop
—"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Sze-
chuen Road.
36152

FOR SALE, 5-passenger Chevrolet
car in excellent running order.
Tis. 675 or nearest cash offer.
Owner buying larger car. Apply to
Box 899, THE CHINA PRESS.
36093

Wanted, immediately, five parties
each with Tais 2,500, to help ad-
vertiser in very good business.
Monthly profit of at least Tais 100
guaranteed to each. For particu-
lars, write or call "X" c/o Harvey's
Advertising Agency, 9 Ezra Road,
Shanghai.
36119 M. 8

Wanted, several second-hand fast
motor-boats (cruisers and run-
abouts), 20-30ft. long. Must be in
good order. Only by letter; Mr. In-
sotnikoff, 55 Broadway Terrace.
36106 M. 12

Wanted, a motor houseboat, must
be over 40ft, six or eight bunks, 8
to 10 miles per hour, in perfect
condition, reasonable price. Please
state where the boat anchored.
Apply to Box 903, THE CHINA
PRESS.
36109 M. 8

FOR SALE, five-seater Essex Car,
1920 model, practically new, Tis.
2,000. Apply to Box 911, THE
CHINA PRESS.
36120 M. 8

WANTED to buy, complete set of
Encyclopaedia Britannica. Apply
to Box 885, THE CHINA PRESS.
36075 M. 6

WANTED to purchase, second-
hand motor-car in perfect con-
dition. Apply to Hotel de France,
Room 47.
36074 M. 6

HOUSES FOR SALE, Terrace of
3 houses in Eastern district. Apply
to Messrs. Algar & Co. Ltd, 11
Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Telephone
Central 849.
36061 M. 9

FOR SALE, Six cylinders, three
seater car, open and closed body,
wire wheels, four new tires, two
used spares, driving by owner,
perfect condition, reasonable price.
Apply to Box 863, THE CHINA
PRESS.
36044 M. 6

WANTED to buy land for building
several private houses, European
section up to 20 mow, as a whole or
in parts. Please give location, price,
to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.
35986

FOR SALE, land with building,
good for residence, rooms and
courtyard complete. No. 101 Avenue
Road. Apply to Tsan Hain & Co.,
No. 5 Siking Road, Shanghai.
35935

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 23



China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, MARCH 6, 1921



LONE LEAGUE GAME IS TIE; ONE FRIENDLY

Public School And Rangers Halt With Score, 1-1, At Hongkew Park

SAILORS TIE CUSTOMS

St. Xavier's And Recreation Club Football Men Fall To Show Up

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL
Rangers 1 Pub. Sch. 1
Navy 1 W.O. St. Xavier's 1
Customs 1 W.O. Recs 1
FRIENDLY
Navy 2 Customs 2

By Whistle

The Hunt races put the Race Course out of bounds for football yesterday, so there was not much in the way of League Games.

No first League fixtures were scheduled and only three second Division games arranged for, all at Hongkew Park. Even this small program was not carried out as two of the six teams failed to materialize. The Navy team was seen hunting round the bushes to find the St. Xavier's Customs eleven got fired of waiting for the Race, so they had their photo taken to pass the time. After this function the two teams captured a stray referee, and mixed up in a friendly, each having pocketed two points from their absentee opponents.

RANGERS VS. PUBLIC SCHOOL
The School had a surprise in the game yesterday just managing to make a draw of it, when on past and paper form they should have won fairly easily.

At the start the school right wing went away and got well down but nothing came of it. Brown clearing clearly. This was followed by good work from Johansson, and Moosa who beat the defence and worked into a scoring position but the latter shot wide.

Then the Rangers took hold, and combining well the forwards got down Ross and Evans finishing the movement, the latter putting the ball in. The Rangers were followed by good work from Johansson, and Moosa who beat the defence and worked into a scoring position but the latter shot wide.

Even exchanges followed, each six getting to scoring range but waiting their opportunities. The school split two lines chances by offside, and when the outside put centers across the goal mouth the inside shot wide. Moosa especially, missing a chance that looked inevitable. The fact that they could not score quickly seemed to disorganise the schoolboys at this stage, and a good deal of breath was wasted in remarks, the left back giving his opinion of the forwards in language which seemed to indicate that he was somewhat rattled.

RANGERS SCORE
The first point fell to the Rangers. Johnston having forced a corner put in a beauty which travelled untouched to Evans waiting on the goal line and Carlson had no chance.

Nothing much happened up till half time with the exception of a piece of hard luck for Drake, after dribbling through he shot hard and Morcher could only just clear it back to his feet, he put in a second and this the upright saved, which was lucky for the Rangers as Morcher was out of reach.

In the second half the school had the wind behind them and it looked like an easy victory for them but they reckoned without Morcher in goal, he was playing a great game and seemed to fascinate the ball, anyway he was always there in front of it.

Early on Ross missed a good chance for the Rangers by shooting outside, and though the forwards kept on breaking away they waited too long in front of goal.

The boys kept pressing, they were dribbling round the defence with monotonous regularity, but seemed unable to put a finish on it.

DRAKE TIES SCORE
Moosa finished a fine individual effort by a good shot only to see Morcher gather it. At this stage Johansson was playing fine football and it was unfortunate to see his centers wasted. The school goal came from a low hard drive by Drake. Morcher made his only mistake and fumbled it, before he could clear T. Madar was on the ball and netted it safely.

The rest of the game consisted in pressure by the school with occasional breakaways by the Rangers, in one of these Ross was right through but postponed shooting till the defence got there. The chances offered to the

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS
The Denniston Players, after their tour through India, and their more recent trip to Peking and Tientsin, will open up at the Lyceum Theater next week—probably on the 15th—Both Wanda Howard and Leo Kennedy are still with the company. We shall be glad to see them, and there is little doubt that a warm hand of welcome will be extended to Miss Florence Chapman (Mrs. "Bill" Howard) and Bill Howard.

THE HANDMAN COMPANY

The Handman-Musical Comedy Company will be here next month, and should be seen at the Lyceum somewhere about April 14. It is a long time since Maurice Handman brought out one of his musical companies. As he invariably has the very latest of London successes in his grip, he is always looked forward to by local playgoers. I hear that on this occasion he not only has a number of first class shows but also a long string of really good actors, actresses, singers and dancers.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

I was more than pleased to get a long letter from that most popular of theatrical visitors Tim Frawley. At the same time it brought the bad news that we shall not see him for some time to come. Let me quote from his epistle: "Dear Domino: I thought I would drop you a line to tell you that I have called off my next tour to the Far East for the present. The extreme high rates of transportation, and the impossibility of getting any concession in travel makes it impossible to contemplate a tour for forty people in a musical show—such as I should bring. The drop in exchange over there is another important factor that contributed to my decision."

"I had determined to take a six months holiday here in Southern California, and was planning motor trips, when, one day, passing the Metro Studios, I was hailed by my old friend and associate, Bayard Voller (author of 'The Thirteenth Chair' and 'Within The Law') manager and director of this plant, and he said 'I want you to plan, and I will plan with you.' I told him that I must have a week or so to think it over. He was only back in San Francisco a few days when a wire came, telling me to return to Los Angeles at once. On arriving there I was taken to an office where I found my name on the door, and so here I am editing scenarios, directing shows, etc., etc., and what is more I like it."

"I intend to stick at it for a year, acquire all knowledge possible, then when I start for the Far East with my next company, I shall take a good camera man, a first class light man, and a fine scenario writer, and with my players I shall take pictures in all the places I visit."

"What makes this game so interesting to me is that I've got five of my former ingenuities, and they are all big stars in the film world, and they are also all keen on having me direct them—they are: Ethel Clayton, May Allison, Vivian Martin, Marguerite Fisher and Clara Kimball Young. So while I shall miss the East more than I can tell you, they will not let me feel lonesome."

"I have many a longing to be back with you all in Shanghai. Give my very best wishes to all Shanghai friends, I shall be with them as soon as transports and exchange will give me the opportunity."

As T. Daniel Frawley has so many pals out here, let me give you his address, and a line from any of you will bring joy to the fine old boy's heart.

T. Daniel Frawley, Metro Studios, Hollywood, Los Angeles.

THEATER PRICES

A sentence or two in Frawley's letter calls attention to the difficulties of transport and exchange. I have at different times spoken to Phil Carlton, of the Bandman Company, Wilfred Cotton, (with Marie Tempest), Humphrey Bishop, Edgar Warwick, and Thorpe Mayne and they all seem to be unanimous that if we expect to get good companies out here then the prices must go up. They point out that transportation is double, that hotel expenses are ????????, that salaries of artists have increased by over one hundred percent, and that both American and British managers have suffered by the rapid drop in exchange.

The American manager will tell you that he could get a good player for \$100 Gold a week, and when exchange was practical-

ly at par things were fairly satisfactory. Now the \$100 Gold means two hundred Mex. And we pay in Mex. The British manager has a similar grouse. Twenty pounds a week to a player meant about \$100 Mex—now it looks as if it will mean \$200.

But think it out and don't be surprised if the next company asks you to pay a little more.

THE WRONG FLAT

The shortest drama on record is that of the infuriated husband who burst into a room and shot the man and woman who were seated together on the sofa. The next moment, however, and expression of dismay spread over his face. "Good Heavens," he cried, "the wrong flat!"

FOR ART'S SAKE

A young lady announced to a friend that she intended to take lessons in painting at a certain studio, because she had fallen deeply in love with the artist who ran the place. "Ah," said the friend, "Art for art's sake."

DRINK TO ME ONLY

"The prisoners were the worse for drink," said the accusing constable in a police court the other day, referring to a one-eyed woman and a sailor in the dock.

"Please your worship!" pleaded the fair one, "he had only just landed after a long voyage and I pained my glass eye to treat him decently!" "I see," said the magistrate, "in a case of the old song, 'Drink to me only with thine eyes, and I will pledge with mine!'—And he was so pleased with his joke that he let them go with a caution."

MEN AND WOMEN

Women lawyers, women doctors, women magistrates and now women to preach in church—no wonder that women must go a step further and have their own clubs and associations.

Men are nasty, sneering, satirical wretches, and when they escape from the custody of their mothers, their wives, their sweethearts, their aunts, or their sisters, they delight in saying "I will be a blessing to women. It is a blessing the women do not over-hear the dreadful cry of which men exchange to each other when they are quite sure that there are no women within earshot. I dare say that women are just as cynical when they are out of masculine earshot. It is probable that they say much the same about men as men say about women."

It does men good to blow off steam without running any risk, and I am sure they do not mean half they say, for men are incorrigible bluffers and they are abjectly afraid of being sentimental in the presence of women. I have no doubt that women are also careful to conceal their real feelings from their sisters. When a man wishes to open his heart he does not go to another man; he invariably goes to a woman. I am not quite sure that the same rule applies to women, for women are more reserved and reticent than men, and they shrink from opening their hearts to anyone. But I should not be surprised to learn that woman opens her heart wider to man than to any woman.

I am afraid that the world is going to be a harder and harsher place for women. They are emancipated. They are free. They are plunged into the battle for bread and butter. They out-club the club-man. No longer can they ask for quarter. They will become sterner and harder and less womanly. In this country the native woman works more strenuously than the men. Already the hardening process sets in. This is the age of the manly woman.

SOOCHOW WINS

Soochow, March 5.—Soochow University defeated Nanking Teachers' College today in a basketball contest with a score of 35-13.

TWO PLAYERS FOR SOX

Secretary Harry Grabner, of the Chicago American Baseball League, has announced the signatures of First Baseman George Buben and Pitcher Harry Haney to White Sox contracts. Buben is a Chicagoan, playing as a semi-pro. Haney is from Jacksonville, Fla., and recently finished his schooling. He played at college and in semi-professional circles.

INDOOR SPORTS



LEAVING THE PRIZE DANCE FLAT AFTER THE JUDGE GAVE YOU AND YOUR TWIST THE AIR JUST AS YOU THOUGHT YOU HAD IT CINCHED.

ROSE IS WINNER OF HARRIERS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Crack Distance Man Gets Cup Permanently By Second Victory

Running in splendid form and finishing with a powerful burst of speed, G. Rose yesterday won the Shanghai Harriers Club championship, and thus comes into possession of the big silver cup, having taken first honors in the event last season also.

The race was run in glorious weather over a seven-mile course in the Kiangwan district and a sealed handicap was held in connection with it, the winner being H. F. L. Wilson, another of the Club's most promising members. The start was from Darroch Road and the lead for almost half the distance was held by W. Bartlett, an old time champion distance man who stepped off with a beautiful stride and kept the youngsters very much on the move. Rose took the lead as the bend of Kiangwan racecourse came into view and Wilson moved into second place, Bartlett hanging grimly onto third position. Seredkin, Goodhind and Lewis also pushed strenuously toward the forefront of the pack and the remainder of the field was pretty well strung out, the pace for the first five miles being very fast.

CUTS TIME FOR COURSE
The winner's time for the distance was 49 minutes 42 seconds, better by 36 seconds than previous time, and the first six men to finish were G. Rose, H. F. L. Wilson, W. Bartlett, M. Seredkin, C. G. Goodhind and E. Lewis.

The sealed handicap was won by Wilson, who had only 14 seconds the best of Bartlett, who was second. Goodhind took third by top seconds only. The closeness of the finish speaks eloquently of the judgment of the handicappers, Messrs. Reneman, Bartlett and McKenna.

Rose, Wilson and Bartlett are certain starters for the Olympic Modified Marathon and Tom McKenna, the Harriers' trainer, expects one of his charges to bring home the trophy.

NANYANG WINS FROM SHANGHAI AT BASKETBALL

Shen, With Ten Goals From Floor And Two From Fouls, Leads Scoring

Nanyang College defeated Shanghai Baptist College yesterday in the East China Intercollegiate basketball series. The score was 30 to 21 and Shen, the Nanyang center, scored 22 of his team's points.

The summary:
Nanyang 30 Shen 21
C. W. Ning 11 C. T. Han 10
Y. K. Wang 10 E. L. Vuh 10
K. C. Shen 0 H. K. Lo 0
N. L. Chang 10 C. T. Tiao 0
C. Y. Liang 10 D. L. Liao 0
Goals from floor: Shen, 10; C. W. Ning, 2; Y. K. Wang, 2; D. L. Liao, 2; E. L. Vuh, 4.
Goals from fouls: H. K. Lo, 4; E. L. Vuh, 1; O. T. Hsu, 2; K. C. Shen, 2.

Fighting King Was Favorite For Hongkong Champions



Pat's Pony, With Hill Up, Had Biggest Number Of Backers; Silver Streak Won By 1 1/4 Lengths

Although John Johnstone won the Hongkong Champions on Silver Streak, the pony was not a favorite to win the classic and when the race started there were but 293 on him to win and 625 to place.

Fighting King was played off the boards with 1,443, betting him to win and 1,618 staking five dollars that Hill would ride the pony to a place in the big event.

But 342 played Triumph to place and the pony came third with 377 tickets on Spotted Sand and 375 on Honesty Dahlia. And 342 figured Triumph to win.

The table showing the betting and the story of the race follows:
Win. Place
140 Triumph 342
72 Empire Dahlia 106
146 Spotted Sand 377
131 Honesty Dahlia 375
58 Hongkong Chief 85
293 Silver Streak 625
1,443 Fighting King 1,618

2,383 Honest Dahlia (Mr. Vida)

The time, 2:33-4/5, was two-fifths over Triumphant Dahlia's record of 2:33-2/5 in 1916.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Monthly Circular, March, 1921. New Members.—Messrs. W. H. Flint, L. F. Kung, R. P. Roberts and C. Rehnberg.

Active Members.—Messrs. G. A. Johnson and T. W. Mitchell are transferred to active members list. Absent Members.—Messrs. W. C. Lancaster and P. D. Sullivan are transferred to the list of absent members at the request of...

Transfers.—Messrs. P. Chatham Jr. and M. G. Brawley to "A" class and A. E. Collins and M. Kisel to "B A" class respectively. Promotion.—Mr. W. V. Field is promoted to "A" class.

Subscriptions Paid.—Messrs. A. Aeschbach, P. Bonelli, M. Cons, J. Caratza, H. Cranfield, F. Evans, Pan, L. F. Kung, W. H. Flint, R. K. Hykes, G. A. Johnson, Laurent, C. Luthy, A. L. Mottu, N. Matheson, H. Priestley, M. Pacot, R. P. Roberts, W. Rankin, C. F. Rehnberg, H. Robinson, F. W. Snape, H. Tobias, W. J. Terrill and T. Watanabe.

Note.—The attention of members whose subs. (\$5.00) are unpaid is invited to Rule No. 4 of the Association.

MARCH COMPETITIONS
The Nestles Cup (9th comp.) from 6:30 a.m. Tuesday, 15th instant.
First March Competition: from 4 to 6 p.m. Tuesday, 15th instant. Bley 500 yards. One sig. and ten scoring shots.
The Benevolent Shield (20th comp.) from 7 to 9 a.m. Tuesday, 22nd inst. 700 yards.

Second March Competition: from 4 to 6 p.m. Tuesday, 22nd inst. Bley 500 yards. One sig. and ten scoring shots.
Note.—Entries for Nestles close on the 12th and for the Benevolent on the 19th. Post entries \$2.
Telephone.—In order to avoid inconvenience to the undersigned, members are kindly requested to use private telephone N.1895 as

LIBERTY CLUB HOLDS SMOKER IN NEW ROOM

Quarters Formally Opened By U.S. Consul-General; Over 100 Members

United States Consul-General M. F. Perkins formally opened the new quarters of the Liberty Club on North Soochow Road last night when the newest American organization entertained some 150 guests. Mr. Perkins made a short address in which he congratulated the members on their organization and clubrooms. Mr. Neville Craig, who has been instrumental in the formation of the club and furnishing of the quarters, and Major Ross, commander of Frederick Ward Post, American Legion, were the other speakers.

Mr. Perkins was elected honorary president of the Club at a short business meeting held while the smoker was on.

Vice President F. J. Schull presided in the absence of Captain W. I. Eisler, who left last night for Hankow. The other officers of the Club are Dr. T. B. Dunn, treasurer, and William A. Chapman, secretary.

The organization begins activities with well over 100 members and the inauguration ceremonies—with pictures on President Warren Gamaliel Harding occupying a prominent part in the decorative scheme for the first night—meant that "a pleasant time was had by all."

There were refreshments, chow, songs by Mr. A. Glenby, piano selections by Mr. Jack Raynes and an auction by United States Vice Consul J. T. Wright during which the latter sold the privilege of playing on the new billiard table to the two lucky players for \$70. Later Mr. Craig collected ten dollars from the member who dealt the first pinochle deck and the Club thus realized \$80 for new furniture.

The clubrooms are attractive and nicely furnished. Occupying the second and third floors of the building formerly occupied by the Russian post office the Club is very well equipped. The second floor is given over to the bar, billiard room, reading room and music room and the third floor is given over to small card rooms.

RED SOX CUT TRAINING
The training season for the Red Sox in 1921 will be cut to three weeks instead of the customary month of six weeks, according to Manager Duffey. He expects the squad to be mobilized at Hot Springs, Ark., about March 9. Last year the team made a 3,000-mile trip after the training season was over and returned to the Hub a tired lot of players.

YALE TO TRAIN IN MACON
New Haven, Connecticut.—Captain Wilton Peters and Walter Mac, assistant coach of the Yale nine, returned from a trip to Southern cities and announced that they had selected Macon, Ga., as the place for their Spring training quarters. The team will spend ten days there at Easter, meeting Southern college nines there afterwards and practicing mornings.

HARVARD OFF FOR SOUTH APRIL 16
The Harvard baseball team will depart for Georgia on April 16 to begin spring training. Two games will be played in the South, one with Oglethorpe University April 20, the other with the University of Georgia April 21. The team will stop at New York to play Columbia on the return trip to Cambridge.

Mr. Sauter's ches. Oldsmobile (Mr. J. Liao), 153—1
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's grey Jock Scott (Mr. Heard) 155—2
Mr. William McRae's roan Struma (Mr. Dal-garno) 166—3
Also ran: Wild Rumour (Mr. Springfield), One of Them (Mr.

MANY MISHAPS MARK MEETING OF HUNT CLUB

Mr. John Hayes Seriously Injured In Fall In Second Race

PRELATE WINS CLUB CUP

Moonlighter Stages Another Upset And Wins Hark Forard Stakes

The Paper Hunt Club's annual race meeting at the Shanghai Race Course yesterday had the windy favor of the weather gods, for it was a day of bright sunshine with a hard, fast track and though the program was marred by one rather serious accident and several lesser mishaps, it was one of decidedly good racing.

It was a card of steeplechases and in the four events of this kind of nine races a full measure of thrills and exciting moments were afforded to the big gathering.

HAYES IS VICTIM
Mr. John Hayes was the victim in the one serious fall of the day, which occurred in the second race, the Jorrocka Cup. He was riding Mr. Behnchild's bay Tivoli and it was at Probst's jump in the back stretch that the pony went down. When it was seen that the rider did not rise the interest of the throng was drawn from the field of speeding ponies in which Bantry Bay had taken the lead. When a stretcher was brought into use it was realized that the rider was badly hurt.

Mr. Hayes is a veteran steeplechase rider and has met with other mishaps at former meetings. When he was examined at the hospital it was found that his leg had been broken in two places, one an old fracture. He will be confined to his bed for some weeks.

MORE THRILLS
The Club Challenge Cup, over Morris' water jump, twice round and in, was the fourth race of the day and it brought with it its own particular thrill when the chestnut pony Red Pepper went down in negotiating the jump where Mr. Hayes had come to grief and threw his rider, Mr. Sweeting, who, suffered a broken finger. Mr. Macgregor's riderless pony scarcely fell out of its stride and holding a place well up with the leaders finished with them, being the third pony to pass the judges.

Mr. B.D.F. Beith's Springie, ridden by Mr. Beith, had been the long favorite in this race, which brought one of the several upsets of the day, when the Prelate, second favorite, ridden by Mr. Dalgarro, finished first. Mr. J. A. Hayes' Black Tigra, ridden by Mr. Bremner, finished a length behind the winner and Springie finished third.

ANOTHER FALL
One of the spectacular falls of the day occurred at the jump in front of the grand stand in the seventh race, the Stewards' Cup, when Mr. R. Moon's chestnut Greenback, ridden by Mr. Moon, went down after taking the jump, unseating its rider. While not seriously hurt, Mr. Moon was badly shaken and withdrew from the race.

It was a day of fairly sizable dividends with one of real magnitude amounting to \$572.80. This was in the sixth race, the Hung Jay Plate, when Mr. Robson's grey Wise Bird, ridden by Mr. Metcham, upset all expectations by finishing first. Of the 1,655 tickets sold for win in this race only thirteen were on the Wise Bird. Mr. A. G. Nugent's bay Pilgrim, ridden by Mr. Bremner, and the long favorite in the race, finished second in the race, with Wild Escapade running third.

The summaries follow:
1.—The Tunsin Plate.—Winner, \$100; second, \$50. If five or more starters, third, \$25. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners after Jan. 1, 1920 of two or more flat races, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after Jan. 1, 1920, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs.; jockeys who have never won more than three flat races, riding their own ponies, allowed 7 lbs. Entrances fee \$5.—One mile and a quarter.

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7.—The Tunsin Plate.—Winner, \$100; second, \$50. If five or more starters, third, \$25. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners after Jan. 1, 1920 of two or more flat races, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after Jan. 1, 1920, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs.; jockeys who have never won more than three flat races, riding their own ponies, allowed 7 lbs. Entrances fee \$5.—One mile and a quarter.

8.—The Tunsin Plate.—Winner, \$100; second, \$50. If five or more starters, third, \$25. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners after Jan. 1, 1920 of two or more flat races, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after Jan. 1, 1920, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs.; jockeys who have never won more than three flat races, riding their own ponies, allowed 7 lbs. Entrances fee \$5.—One mile and a quarter.

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Greig), The Rival (Mr. Encarnacao), Dourro (Mr. Hind), Marlow (Mr. Wakelam), Gray Goods (Mr. Beth), Recommendation (Mr. Hamovitch), Father Confessor (Mr. Knight), Quebec (Mr. Sleep), Torrid (Mr. Harrison), Kallian (Mr. Sweeting).

Won by a short head, two lengths.

Time—2:43 1-5.
Pari-mutuel. For win, \$35.00, place, 1st \$8.10, 2nd \$6.40, 3rd \$5.50.

Cash Sweep—1st 415, 2nd 142, 3rd 374. Unplaced—427, 251, 170, 229, 413, 301, 90, 357, 421, 390, 392 and 459.

2.—The Jorlocks Cup.—(A Steeplechase). Winner, \$100; second, \$50. If five or more starters, third, \$25. Weight 157 lbs. Winners of any steeplechase excluded. Jockeys who have never won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—From Leong-fel Gate, once round and in.

Mr. F. S. Gibbings' grey Bantam Bay (Mr. Sweeting) 150—1

Mr. Jordan's grey Peckham Rye (Mr. Bremner) 157—2

Mr. J. F. Macgregor's black Wee Mac (Mr. Greig) 157—3

Also ran: Moonlighter (Mr. Harper), Goletta (Mr. Remedios), Tivoli (Mr. Hayes), Bluff (Mr. Springfield).

Pari-mutuel. For win, \$25.30, place, 1st \$8.90, 2nd \$5.80, 3rd \$5.10.

Cash Sweep—1st 322, 2nd 250, 3rd 427. Unplaced—404, 225, 73 and 55.

3.—The Tally Ho Cup.—Winner, \$100; second, \$50. If five or more starters, third, \$25. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two or more flat races of 1 1/4 miles or over after the Jan. 1, 1920, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after Jan. 1, 1920, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races, allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races riding their own ponies allowed 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—Two miles, 1st 1/2.

Mr. Bahnsen's cream Goldborg (Mr. Crookam) 158—1

Mr. R. Bailey's cr. The Farmer (Mr. Pinkerton) 147—2

Mr. C. Knight's grey Side-light (Mr. Knight) 148—3

Also ran: Silver Ring, late Penvere (Mr. Springfield), Bachelor Gay (Eastwood), Backstay II (Mr. Sleep), Cannarium (Mr. Motnelho), Glorinda (Mr. Watrin), Macomachie (Mr. Hind).

Won by two lengths, one and a half lengths.

Time—4:32.
Pari-mutuel. For win, \$6.40, place, 1st \$5.70, 2nd \$13.20, 3rd \$8.10.

Cash Sweep—1st 376, 2nd 227, 3rd 382. Unplaced—495, 342, 126, 451, 255 and 479.

4.—The Club Challenge Cup.—(A Steeplechase). An entry for, and open only to, winners of one or more light or heavy weight prizes during the past season. Weight 155 lbs. To be won three times by the same pony, the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Entrance fee \$5. A cup, value \$50, to be given to the late holder on the Challenge Cup changing hands, and one, value \$100 in the event of the late holder having won the Challenge Cup for two consecutive years with the same pony. Winner's name to be engraved on the Cup each time it is won. Second, \$50; third, \$30. No rider to be qualified unless he has ridden through at least two hunts during the season.—Over Morris' Water Jump, twice round and in.

Mr. Robson's grey The Wise Bird (Mr. Matcham) 153—1

Mr. Nugent's bay Pilgrim (Mr. Bremner) 155—2

Mr. Jackson and Spark's grey Wild Escape (Mr. Springfield) 163—3

Also ran: Lahana (Mr. Sleep), Railway (Mr. S. Lion), Harvestland (Mr. A. N. Dallas), The Rival (Mr. Remedios), Cyclone (Mr. Witschi), Siwa (Mr. Harrison), Colombo (Mr. Moon), White Gull (Mr. White), Tiny Tim (Mr. Hamovitch), Saucy Thing (Mr. Knight), The Hawfinch (Mr. Dalgarno) and Father John (Mr. Hind).

Pari-mutuel. For win, \$572.80, place, 1st \$65.50, 2nd \$7.3rd \$15.

Cash Sweeps—1st 279, 2nd 748, 3rd 421. Unplaced—861, 716, 707, 190, 904, 143, 746, 369, 744, 58, 89 and 708.

5.—The Stewards' Cup.—(A Steeplechase). Presented. Second to receive 60 percent and third 40 percent of the entrance fees. Weight 157 lbs. Winners of any Paper Hunt Club event this season 1920-1921, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—Twice round.

Mr. Liddell's dun Dunera (Mr. Bremner) 157—1

Mr. Fash's grey Plain John (Mr. Dalgarno) 157—2

Mr. Revange (Mr. Pinkerton) 152—3

Also ran: Greenback (Mr. Moon) and Cadwys Glen (Mr. Springfield).

Won by one half length, many lengths.

Pari-mutuel. For win, \$13.40, place, 1st \$7. 2nd \$5.70.

Cash Sweeps—1st 280, 2nd 320, 3rd 450. Unplaced—10 and 187.

6.—The Best Stakes.—Winner, \$100; second, \$50. If five or more starters, third, \$25. No rider to be qualified unless he has ridden through at least two hunts during the

Maranville Goes To Pirates In Deal



After being on the baseball market for practically a year, Rabbit Maranville, of the Boston Braves, and one of the best shortstops in the game, has been traded to Pittsburgh. In exchange, Pittsburgh sent Nicholson, Southworth and Barbare to the

season.—Over Morris' Water Jump, once round and in.

Mr. Union's grey Social Union (Mr. Harper) 157—1

Measrs. Jackson and Spark's bay Wild Chance (Mr. Bremner) 157—2

Mr. Fash's bay Cloister (Mr. Dalgarno) 157—3

Also ran: Giant Killer (Mr. Springfield), The Spring Bird (Mr. Matcham), Roseleaf (Mr. Spedding).

Won by one length, one and a half lengths.

Pari-mutuel. For win, \$14.60, place, 1st \$5.70, 2nd \$5.60, 3rd \$6.40.

Cash Sweep—1st 742, 2nd 527, 3rd 332. Unplaced—471, 72 and 168.

7.—The Hung Jao Plate.—Winner, \$100; second, \$50. If five or more starters, third, \$25. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two or more flat races, after Jan. 1, 1920, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after Jan. 1, 1920, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races riding their own ponies, allowed 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—One mile.

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Also ran: Greenback (Mr. Moon) and Cadwys Glen (Mr. Springfield).

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CORPL. COOPER WINNER OF CUP IN AMERICAN SHOOT

Sauer, Graham and Cole Get Spoons in Monthly Shooting Competition

The monthly competition of the American Company S.V.C. took place at the Rifle Range yesterday afternoon. There were 37 men present.

The practices were Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 S.V.C. Classification. H.P.S. 80.

The cup was won outright by Cpl. Cooper with a total score of 76 points.

The following are the four highest scores in each class:

"A" Class

Cpl. Sauer 69 0 69
Pvt. Fitch 68 0 68

1st Class

Pvt. Brawley 66 0 66
Cpl. Roberts 61 0 61
Lt. Olsen 61 0 61

"B" Class

Pvt. Graham 70 1 71
Cpl. Anderson 69 1 70
Pvt. Jenkins 61 1 62
Cpl. Noah 60 1 61

"C" Class

Cpl. Cooper 72 4 76
Pvt. Cole 67 4 71
Sgt. Porterfield 65 4 69
Cpl. Lambert 59 4 63

"D" Class

Pvt. Weiss 64 9 73
Pvt. Tennison 58 9 67
Pvt. Fowler 57 9 66
Pvt. Andersen 53 9 62
Pvt. Kleis 53 9 62

No competition.
*Winner of Spoons.

Carpentier Says He Will Quit The Ring If He Beats Dempsey

Georges Carpentier, in a New Year's message, says that if he beats Dempsey this year he will retire from the ring and devote himself to the duties of a father.

"Nineteen twenty brought me the light heavyweight championship. This was only a step toward the zenith of my career. If I can carry the world's heavyweight championship to France in 1921 I can then retire joyfully and devote myself to the art of being a father."

LEONCOTE'S GREETING

Said Leoncote, the aviator, who flew at an average speed of more than 313 kilometers an hour in 1920, announced as his new year's resolve to make it more than 350 in 1921.

"At the end of 1919," he said, "I did 275 kilometers, 362 meters per hour. On December 12, 1920, I averaged 313 kilometers, 42 meters. These figures lead to my belief that during 1921 it will be possible for me to do more than 350 kilometers. I think the new machines will do better than this. I hope I shall pilot them."

ANDRE BOILLET

Andre Boillet, winner of the Tampa, Fla., automobile cup, in a New Year's interview said:

"Automobile racing will again interest the public in 1921. Many races are scheduled which will show the progress made in the automobile industry. France should win again, for her motors can do it if our drivers prove worthy."

Suzanne Lenglen, the tennis champion, fears that she may not remain at the top of her form this year, but will neglect nothing to maintain her position in the tennis world.

"My hope for 1921 is that I can repeat my 1920 record. But I know how difficult it is to keep at the top of one's form and I am very much afraid. Anyway, I'll neglect nothing in my efforts to win as important victories this year as last."

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritabilities. These pills are a real boon to all who suffer from indigestion, constipation, headache, nervousness, etc. They are sold in all drug stores and by mail.

Dr. John Goddard Optician

W. T. Findley, M.D.
38 Nanking Road, Tel. 1923

CODE BOOKS!!!

A B C Code Book 5th Edition 35.00
A B C Code Book 5th Edition (Improved) 35.00
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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) 40.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (Pocket Edition) 30.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (Improved) 50.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code Book (Universal Edition) 50.00
Whitaker's Almanack For 1921 2.00

For Sale At

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller 周聚康西書局
111 Saichuen Road, Shanghai.

America Placed On Pinnacle As A Tennis-Playing Nation

Every Performer Of Note On Courts Conquered By Tilden And Johnston

BY FRED HAWTHORNE

When William T. Tilden, 24, of Philadelphia, defeated Gerald L. Patterson, of Australasia, and William M. Johnston, of California, conquered Norman Everard Brooks, of Victoria, in the last of the 1920 Davis Cup matches at Auckland, New Zealand, it not only marked the end of the most brilliant season of lawn tennis in the history of the great game, but it likewise placed America as the champion tennis-playing nation of the world.

Between them Johnston and Tilden have conquered the tennis world. Every player of note on the courts has had his chance against these two young Americans, and each in turn has gone down before the concentrated speed and the amazing skill of our two tennis "aces."

AN AMAZING SHOWING

The clean sweep made by the United States team, five matches in a row, rivals the best efforts of the British Isles and Australasia in previous years, and that it was accomplished by two players makes it all the more satisfactory.

Every doubt as to the strength of Tilden and Johnston as a doubles pair has been swept away by their great victory over Brooks and Patterson in the doubles last Friday.

It is difficult to prophesy to what heights the world's singles champion and the national doubles title holder might rise as a team were they to play through a season of tournament tennis together.

The fact that Tilden lives on the Atlantic seaboard and Johnston on the Pacific Coast is most unfortunate from a tennis point of view, for it means that this width of a continent must ever prove a barrier to their teaming season after season, except for a few weeks each summer, when Johnston comes East for his annual play in the big tournaments.

Even so the triumph of these two men must come as a great encouragement to the doubles game in this country, which has been sadly neglected in the last decade. The success of Johnston and Tilden proves what can be done if the right spirit and an adequate amount of determination enter into the combination formed by two players.

On the surface "Big" and "Little" Bill should have made a practically unbeatable team, for were they not the two greatest players in the world? Assuredly, but that was no guarantee that as a pair they would retain their efficiency as individual players.

In doubles there must always be a certain restraint, a masking, of the individuality that distinguishes the play in the singles game. Both men must be willing to sink their own personality, to a reasonable extent, in the interest of team play, and to study the style and court tactics of their partner.

I am speaking now of two players who are of approximately equal skill and playing strength. It frequently happens, of course, that one player is far superior to his partner, and then it is wisdom for him to take a leading part in the play, doing a major share of the work, with his partner to back him up in certain positions on the court and in certain situations.

That Tilden and Johnston were able to conquer Brooks and Patterson last week can only mean that they abandoned all thoughts of individual play and blended their court talents in such a manner as to make the most effective attacking and defensive combination possible. That they impressed the Australian critics most favorably is evident from the cable reports that have reached this country.

"I'm rather inclined to be optimistic," Carpentier declared, "even if it were to occur tomorrow."

He had nothing to offer regarding definite arrangements as to where the fight is to be held.

"Whether I retire from the boxing game depends upon the result of the match with Dempsey," Carpentier said. "If I am beaten I will retire; if not I probably shall go on fighting for some time."

One of the main reasons for his coming to Holland, Carpentier said, was to visit the land of his wife's birth, revealing that Mme. Carpentier was born in The Hague.

In an exhibition match last night with the Belgian boxer, Lenares, Carpentier astonished the Dutch spectators by his cleverness. "He is even better than we expected," said one of them. "He can land five blows where another man lands one."

Carpentier said he might meet Frank Moran, of Pittsburgh, before his fight with Dempsey.

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At The Theaters

OLYMPIC THEATRE

The Olympic Theatre is presenting Dorothy Dalton in "The Price of Love" and a splendid vaudeville program tonight. Features of the vaudeville are stunts by Tris, Australia's famous contortionist, Buttons, a boy comedian in a Chinese specialty act, and Gibson and Doreen, a real comedian and a charming soprano in a novelty act.

Large and enthusiastic audiences have greeted the vaudevillians. Tonight will be the last performance at the Olympic as on Monday night the troupe opens at the Victoria for a short engagement.

APOLLO THEATRE

The Apollo Theatre announces "The Money Changers," a gripping picture adapted from Upton Sinclair's novel of New York social life which will be shown commencing Thursday night. The picture is a foretold drama of New York and portrays all classes of society.

This afternoon "The Arlyle Case," a seven-part feature will be shown at 3 o'clock. Robert Warwick plays the lead in this picture which is well worth seeing. Tonight at 8:15 o'clock Molly King will be seen in "The Women Men Forget." The picture is one which will interest every woman especially.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tolstoy's great masterpiece, "Resurrection," with Pauline Frederick in the lead will be shown at the Victoria Theatre this afternoon and tonight.

ISIS THEATRE

Naxos will be seen in a powerful drama of Old China, tonight at the Isis Theatre. The picture is very appealing and the scenes are filmed in China which will make the production of unusual local interest.

The program announced for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday includes the Universal Film Corporation favorite Eddie Polo in the popular serial "The Vanishing Dagger" and Harold

Carpentier Shows Skill In Exhibition In Holland Ring

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—Georges Carpentier, champion heavyweight pugilist of Europe, in an interview in the Telegraaf today regarding his coming fight with the world's champion, Jack Dempsey, expressed optimism over the outcome. He said it would be a hard fight, but that the result was not for him to predict.

"I'm rather inclined to be optimistic," Carpentier declared, "even if it were to occur tomorrow."

He had nothing to offer regarding definite arrangements as to where the fight is to be held.

"Whether I retire from the boxing game depends upon the result of the match with Dempsey," Carpentier said. "If I am beaten I will retire; if not I probably shall go on fighting for some time."

One of the main reasons for his coming to Holland, Carpentier said, was to visit the land of his wife's birth, revealing that Mme. Carpentier was born in The Hague.

In an exhibition match last night with the Belgian boxer, Lenares, Carpentier astonished the Dutch spectators by his cleverness. "He is even better than we expected," said one of them. "He can land five blows where another man lands one."

Carpentier said he might meet Frank Moran, of Pittsburgh, before his fight with Dempsey.

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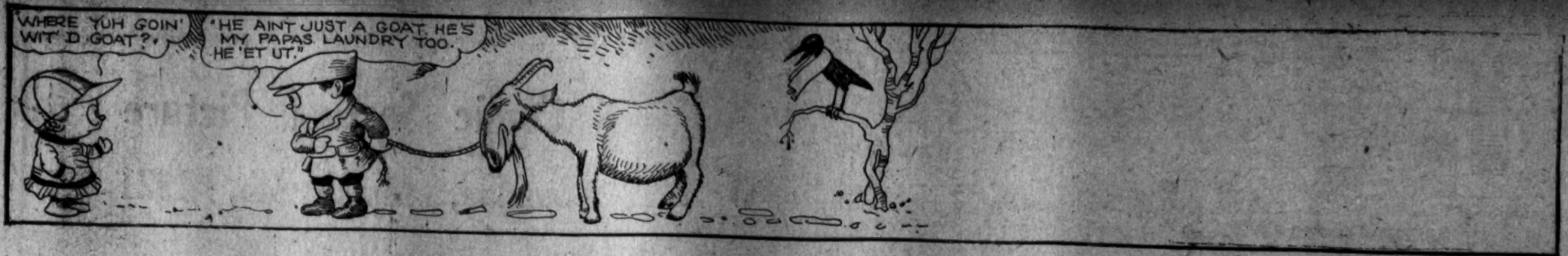
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Comic Section Picture

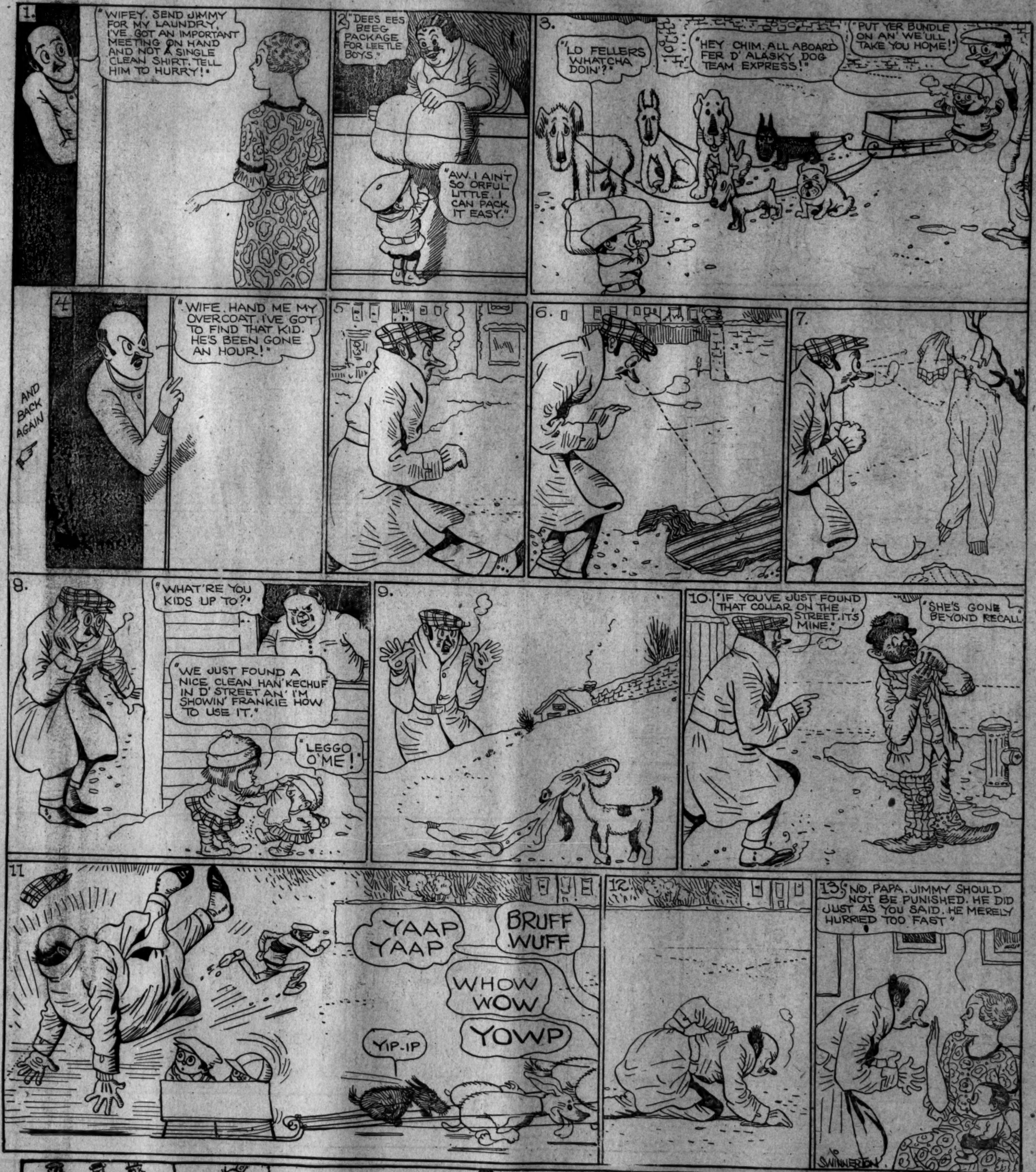
Sunday, March 6th, 1921

Bringing Up Father





Little Jimmy



Walk-About Suits

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



High Boots and a Tam o' Shanter Are Worn With This Skating Costume of Teddy Bear Cloth.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

TODAY I show you some very individual walk-about suits. Useful at this most chill season, and handsome, too, are these costumes for city streets or country roads.

Elegance is a keynote of the costume shown by the large middle figure. The lines show the present faint disposition to curving inward after the lines of the body. Yet they fall straight from hip to hem. Such a garment always conveys the idea of dignity.

It is composed of a skirt and coat. The skirt is close fitting, and is finished about the hem with an embroidered design in gold thread. The coat is a long one and of the redingote kind. The bell sleeves and the low-cut neck are finished with bands of heavier than show handsomely against the background of the dress fabric, which is silk velour. The sleeves are trimmed above the fur with the gold embroidery. The coat opens over a chemise of shadow lace. The hat is a draped turban of fluted velvet.

A Two-Piece Walk-About Suit, Whose Keynote Is Elegance and Dignity.

A Smartly Youthful Gown of Velour, Trimmed With Silver Buttons.

A Street Dress of Duvetyn, Trimmed With Monkey Fur.

The upper right-hand figure shows a smartly youthful gown developed in velour and trimmed with silver buttons, and with a girdle of patent leather. The girdle is the handsomer for the buttons of silver with which it is dotted and for the silver ornaments at the front. The hat is of velour piped with patent leather. A large, drooping bow trims it on one side.

The small lower right-hand figure displays a street dress of duvetyn smartly trimmed at hem and neck and cuffs with bands of monkey fur. The narrow girdle is edged with velvet. An Egyptian model is used for the hat, which is of duvetyn and trimmed with banding and bow of angora wool.

The fourth figure is a skating dress. It is of heavy coat-like outlines, with a high, rolling collar, a narrow girdle and with large fur-covered molds as trimming. With this are worn high, wrinkled Russian boots of soft leather and a Tam o' Shanter of the same material as the dress, Teddy bear cloth.

FASHIONS OF TODAY

(New York Times)

It is all very well to talk of the styles which perhaps will be, but the more interesting story is about the ones which actually are. That phase of the subject carries also a future importance, for New York really is setting the fashion, and the things that the New York smart set of women are wearing are the things that will be just right in the near future.

There are all sorts of little suggestions and ideas which have an import on the fashions to come. For instance, the prevalence of handwork is becoming more and more noticeable. The really beautiful gowns are as simple as simple can be, but they are entirely surrounded by hand stitches of one sort or another. The very seams themselves are run together by hand, for the smart dress-makers say that no gown can look so well when it has come within a stone's throw of a sewing machine. Of course, they refer to the soft frocks made of materials which lend themselves to the art of hand sewing, but when you remember that most of the fashionable frocks are of this variety, why then the statement becomes an important one.

If a sight-seeing trip were taken among the very well-dressed women in New York there would be large surprises awaiting the curious ones. Many are the women who are classed among the best dressers who do much of their own sewing and who do it beautifully, too. Most of the lines of these dresses are straight, most of the trimmings are done on simple enough principles, but the secret at the bottom of the smartly dressed look lies in the fact that the stitches are taken with the utmost care and the lines are studied with an absorption worthy of the concentration of great minds.

In the way of handwork there are embroideries and hemstitchings and bindings very carefully and intricately done. And there are more original ways of doing these things than would appear possible to the casual observer. It is only the woman who studies her subject exhaustively that is able to produce anything that possesses all the charm and attraction necessary for her to have about her clothes. But many are those who accomplish the feat so that even the most experienced observer would not guess that the word "amateurish" could be applied to the finished garment.

At the evening affairs of the moment there are to be seen every variety of abbreviated costume and, though reports tell of wider skirts and longer skirts, nothing like that is to be seen just now. Some of the skirts are so short they are astonishing. There seems to be not a great deal to these evening frocks except a length of very superior fabric. That it always is fabric that holds its own against all competitors. The ways in which they are made admit of little or no extraneous trimming, for they and their own lines are sufficient unto themselves and are perfectly capable of standing alone.

At the dancing places there are the sweetest little evening frocks,

with very short skirts and short sleeves—almost no sleeves at all—and bodices that creep up to the throat, showing only the slightest suggestion of a low neckline, such as might be seen on any afternoon frock. One of these was made of the heaviest variety of cream white charmeuse, without the slightest bit of trimming. The edges of the sleeves and the neckline were bound with a slender white cord, and that was all there was to it. It was worn with silver stockings and silver brocade slippers that fastened with many straps over the ankle and above it.

Embroidery on one-piece evening gowns is still about the smartest thing that one can have in this sort of a frock. But the embroidery must cover the entire surface of the fabric if it is to amount to anything at all. A dress seen recently was, if the truth were known, one of the latest importations from the salon of Lanvin in Paris. It was made of black crepe satin, which, by the way, continues to be the smartest of all materials in Paris, and it was embroidered over its entire surface with silver medallions wrought from silver threads hand stitched. There was nothing by way of trimming except a silver sash tied in a quite conspicuous bow at the right side and dripping down far below the hem of the skirt. It was one of the most elaborate gowns turned out by this house recently, but its elaboration consisted only in the embroidery, which was so cleverly done, as to be on the whole most unobtrusive. The lines of the gown were the same straight and uncompromising ones that have been used for so long.

At a dinner at one of the smarter restaurants during the last week there was worn a dress that had a decided longer and fuller skirt than any that have been seen in public up to this time. The gown was without doubt an epochmaker, for there seems little question that the skirts of the frocks to come will tend toward more fullness and toward a longer line. Well, this one was made of crepe chiffon, made over a soft, crepe satin. Both materials were in shades of gray, the underlying fabric being a shade deeper than the one which constituted its veiling. The skirt was quite plain and full, with a broad hem in the chiffon, and the bodice was made of a succession of little petals of the gray chiffon picoté around their edges and placed one over the other until they covered the whole space, even running over the shoulders to make intricate-looking little straps to hold the gown in place. Then the gown was provided with a salmon chiffon scarf at the waist line, just by way of adding a touch of irresistible color.

On the street one sees mostly fur coats, but the newer ones among these are worthy of notice, for they presage things to come in the fur season of 1921-22. There are fur coats that are not wraps at all, but really coats that are held closely to the waistline and have fitted sleeves. These coats have high collars and broad cuffs. While they cannot be called fitted, still they do outline the figure in the

same way that the one-piece dresses are wont to do. They are never looking than any of the wraps and decidedly youthful in their lines, for they could not cover exaggerated hips with any degree of gracefulness. One of the smartest of these seen recently was made entirely of slynks. Its straight, high collar reached the ears and meeting it there was a Russian turban—very high—made of the same fur. It was a really smart looking get-up on a very cold day and the whiteness of the fur only helped to accentuate the effect.

A coat nearly like this was made of the new taupe caracul, though it stopped short of having its collar and cuffs of the same fur. In this case they were made of kolnasky, or dyed squirrel, and the contrast in the colorings of the two furs made a quite interesting effect. Another fitted coat of this variety was made of English storm serge with a sort of invisible plaid woven into its surface. The goods was a dark, rich blue and the plaid was a deep green, which, as was said,

almost disappeared into the fuzziness of the background of blue. This coat had collar and cuffs of the same material; it was warmly lined with flannel and all together made a very handsome sort of top-coat, carrying with it a great deal of style and individual character.

The dresses that are seen just now during the daytime hours are made of one of three materials—duvetyne, serge or crepe satin. It is noticeable how very simple they all are as to line and general composition, although some of the accessories are of the handsomest and most rare of embroideries and brocades. Never before, it seems, have fabrics been so cleverly handled, so that not any of them are forced before the attention, while at the same time the richness is found to be there when a close examination is indulged in.

The gown by Lelong is one of the newer models in a daytime dress. There is about it only one spot of trimming, as all

(Continued on Page 5)

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing! Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so, gradually requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercurochrome wax at your chemist, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tannalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the grey disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo

powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of staxal granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the staxal for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Clemite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemist and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.



Jewellers and Silversmiths
to H.M. the King.

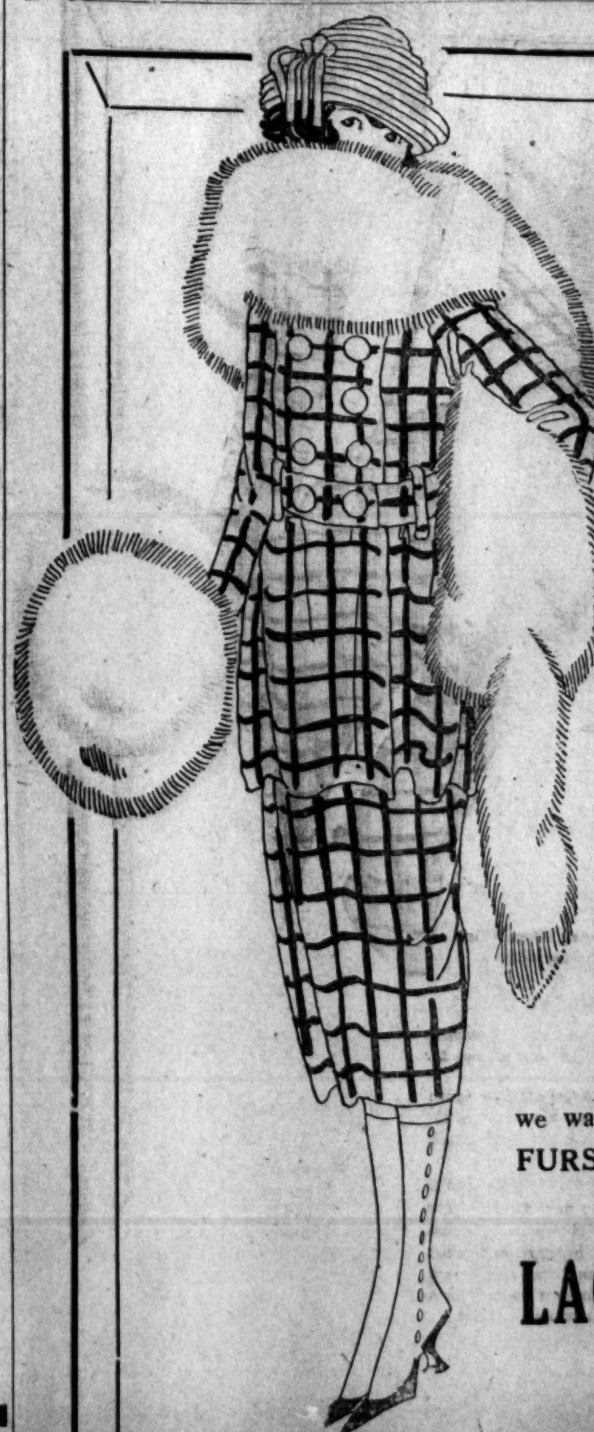
SOLID SILVER MODELS

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company are unrivalled in the production of Portrait Models. Expert care and attention is given to every detail, and the Company's models, which can be made from photographs or life, are of the finest workmanship and finish.

The Company give orders received by post from China special attention, and the prices charged are the same as those obtaining in London.

THE
GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD.
*with which is incorporated
The Goldsmiths' Alliance Ltd. Estd 1751.*

Only Address No Branches
112 REGENT STREET
LONDON W.1 ENGLAND



She's Dainty and Sweet

Morning, Noon and Evening she looks as though she gave no thought to her dress—but rather as though her appearance were quite a secondary matter.

THE SECRET

lies in the fact that she buys her Silks and Satins from the oldest established and most reputable Silk Emporium in the FAR EAST.

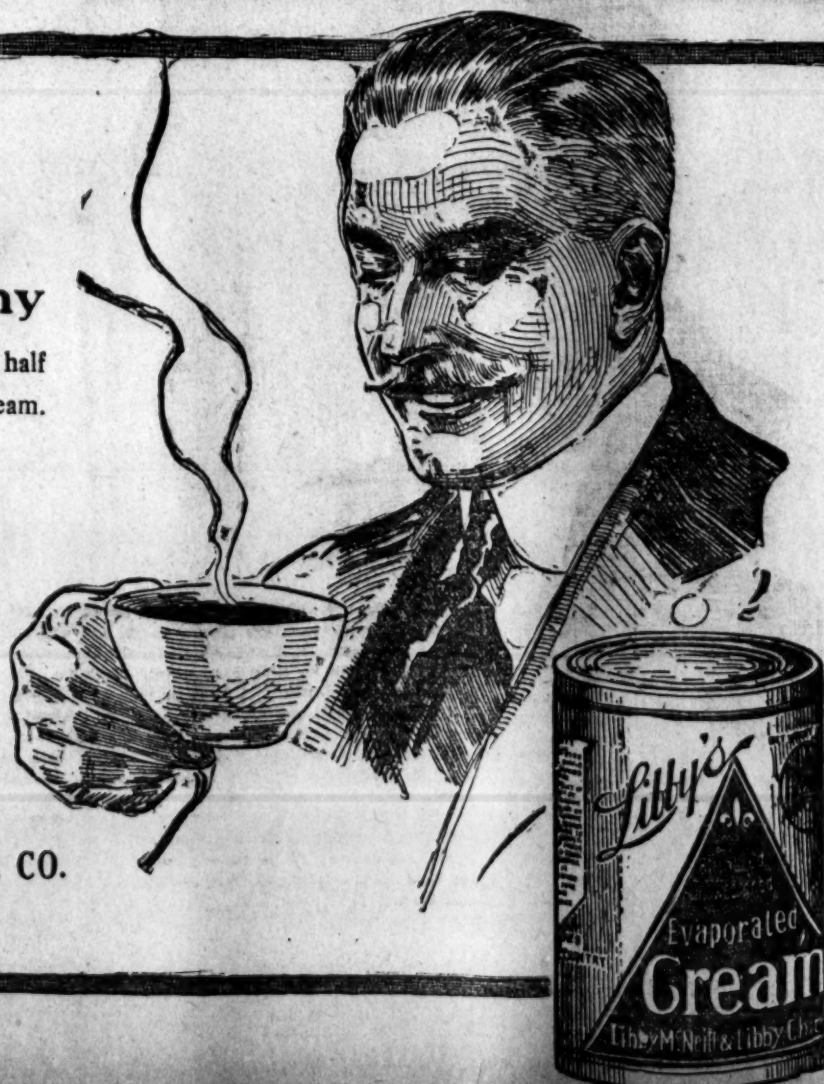
It isn't too cold for the SILK that we want to sell to you, if you also wear the FURS with which we can supply you.

LAOU KIU CHWANG

P128 NANKING ROAD

Rich and Creamy

in your Coffee—at half
the cost of Cream.



CONNELL BROS. CO.

Agents

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1921

Comfort In Closed Car

Fewer Frivolous Fittings Seen This Year—Vanity Boxes Set In Doors

There are those who declare that motor-car fashions are a fallacy that the ever-changing taste of women could not be reflected in their automobiles—but these wisacres reckon with the present day woman, for very slight observation and a visit to even one or two of the leading salesrooms present convincing proof that up-to-the-moment fashions do prevail.

From season to season the styles in town cars change quite as much as the gowns the smart woman selects so carefully, not perhaps, in general outline, every year, but particularly in the little details of interior decoration so important to a smart turn out. This year finds these changes quite as marked as in former seasons, and the mode in cars this year is greatly superior to that of last year.

The woman's town car is gradually working down to a definite combination of practicality, comfort and good taste. This may be attributed to any number of things. It has been said that the success of the town cars of the past few seasons is due to the fact that the modern woman is far too busy with her many interests to supervise the plans of her machine in detail, and as a result a professional designer has free rein. This, many dealers say, tends toward more consistent designing, for the light of fancy is not allowed full sway, and the present-day designer of interiors is a finished artist in this line.

However that may be, there is strong belief that the fashionable matron nowadays realises the importance of all-round good taste. No longer is a good touch here and there allowed to pass amid an inharmonious surrounding. The general effect is never lost sight of, and if a lady's car is to have the wholehearted approval of the others of her set she must consider all points carefully.

The long, straight body outline

now in vogue lends itself admirably to artistic decoration. The standard cars shown are not so low as last year's models, for the unanimous opinion seems to be that low-hung cars are not so comfortable, and, with comfort of paramount importance, these cars, so popular last year, at once lose caste, and the long, straight lines which give much the same effect now have first place. True, some of the custom-made cars are still hung quite low, but they are greatly modified, and particular pains are taken to have the inside of the car high enough to get into with ease.

There seems to be no place for fads this season, and any unnecessary equipment is looked upon with disfavor. Simplicity is the keynote. But, while the tendency seems to be toward simplicity of design, the materials used are quite the opposite, for never before have such handsome fabrics been employed. In these practical days the durability of a fabric is also taken into consideration, and the result is a handsome interior, decorated in perfect taste, but able to withstand hard usage.

Just as large patterns in wall paper and furniture upholstery are no longer in vogue, so the highly decorative upholstery for the motor car has given place to plain or subdued materials. There is a reversion this year to stripes, both narrow and wide, and striped materials of velvet, mercerised velvet, plush, mohair plush and broadcloth are used with great success. Some of the custom-made cars have materials of cut velvet with raised diamonds on a light background, and a few are shown with a very small, subdued floral pattern, but, after all, the plain fabrics are looked upon with greater favor.

Sombre tones prevail. A neutral color is so much more restful and is more apt to tone in with the gown of the occupant of the car, so, after several

seasons of trying out different ideas of designers, the popular demand has settled down to tans and grays, which have gained popularity in service. In some of the more expensive cars are several tones of tan or gray, all harmonising. One new model has an interior of light tan with a carpet of a darker tone, and the seat covering is of a medium tone of tan with narrow, inconspicuous stripes of deeper tone. Lace for finishing has been supplanted by narrow braids, or even more popular is cording of self-material in finishing the seams. Pillows and cushions are still much used in the woman's car, but they vary according to individual taste. The whole is extremely satisfactory and serves as an excellent background for the fittings.

In the fittings of the new cars it cannot be said that any great amount of economy has influenced the designers. It almost appears as though the designers have grasped the last chance to appeal to the extravagant and have, therefore, centred their attention on the interior hardware, as they call it in the body-building world. In other words, the door handles, window regulators, robe rail, &c. Metal is used almost exclusively, but this year the metals formerly used are now considered second rate, and Sheffield silver is quite the thing. One company that uses this metal in practically all its cars renders it even more elaborate with inlays of enamel in attractive design. Ivory is also combined with silver with splendid effect.

The day of elaborate vanity cases in motor cars seems to have passed, and with them have gone the elaborate smoking sets and numerous vases. The mirror is the one and only article that remains unmoved. Of course, in some of the custom-made cars the vanity case still has its place, but the practice of the moment is to have a detachable vanity case which can be moved easily or one cleverly concealed inside the door or beside the seat. One

dealer mentioned of this radical change, for, he says, everything that can possibly be moved is apt to become the property of bandits. For this reason, he explained, his company decided this year to do away with all fixtures heretofore used and allow nothing to remain that could not be built right into the car.

This change caused the designers to tax their ingenuity, and many wonderful ideas for the new type vanity cases have resulted. The detachable ones are an achievement in themselves. They may either be screwed in place with dainty screws or held with straps, which are, in some cases, cleverly worked into the general decorative scheme. One concern that has adopted these cases scoured Europe for ideas, and now shows a large variety. They are far more elaborate than any shown in former seasons, and some of the smart matrons in Paris are said to be using their motor car vanity cases at their dressing tables.

The most elaborate are made of enamel, ivory or mother-of-pearl, but the more conservative are of rare woods. A handsome one of burr walnut with seaweed medallion inlays has compartments for various cosmetics, smelling salts, cologne, cigarettes and notebooks. Another is of black and gold lacquer inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Then there are those covered with leather or broadcloth. In an American-made car, by touching an inconspicuous button, a vanity case appears from within the side of the door and examination of the door at the other side disclosed a complete smoking set.

Monograms are used on the cases, as well as on the outside of the car. The lettering most popular this season is plain, although there are some who still adhere to the old English letters.

BIG OVERLAND DRIVES

During the year 1920, the large number of 470,000 automobiles were driven over the highways from factories by dealers who

could not get them any other way owing to the congestion of the railroads and also the fact that automobile cars were not in sufficient supply. If these machines had been shipped by rail they would have amounted to nearly 140,000 freight carload lots.

It the industry had not resorted to the driveway plan, serious consequences to manufacturers and dealers would have resulted. At that time the railroads had more than 200,000 cars standing at junction points and terminals which could not be moved for one reason or another.

AUTO EXPORTS JUMP

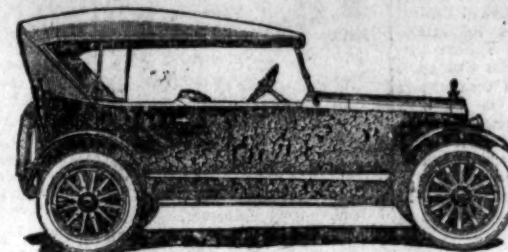
Shipments of Passenger Cars in 1920 Break All Records

Exports of passenger automobiles from the United States for last year far surpass all records, according to the National Bank of Commerce. In a statement the bank says that in the first ten months 112,576 were sent abroad as compared with 67,145 in 1919, the highest previous year, and 28,306 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the highest pre-war year.

"Shipments to all parts of the world showed remarkable gains, the numbers sent to the United Kingdom and British India being especially noteworthy," it is pointed out. "These sales have not only benefited American industry, but the widespread use of these cars will also facilitate the development of further trade in American automobiles, accessories and parts."

The largest exports were to these countries, the bank's figures show: United Kingdom, 18,154 cars; British India, 10,848; Canada, 7,369; British South Africa, 5,510; Cuba, 5,285; New Zealand, 5,099; Brazil, 4,968; Sweden, 4,887; Dutch East Indies, 3,439; Argentina, 3,372; Uruguay, 2,287; Norway, 2,000.

Columbia Six



Agents! Look into the future

The best judges of financial conditions say that business is beginning to improve and that 1921 will lay the foundation for long years of future prosperity.

Perhaps it will be to your advantage to bear this statement in mind and lay your plans now.

The Columbia Six line of automobiles has agents in more than 40 countries and all are finding a ready sale for this fine car.

We beg you to write us now for full particulars. It will not cost you anything to write and the information you get from us may result in a profitable connection for you.

Export Department

Cable Address "COLUMOCO"

Columbia Motors Co., Detroit, U.S.A.

There's a Reason

why the Ford is proving its Popularity in Shanghai—

MATCHLESS SERVICE, AND MATCHLESS VALUE

See our Limousines and Closed Cars, beautifully finished, equal to the best. Even at Low Exchange the Ford is within the reach of all.

TOURING CAR	Tls. 1,170
RUNABOUT	Tls. 1,090
SEDAN	Tls. 1,800
COUPE	Tls. 1,675
TRUCK	Tls. 1,590

THE HUDFORD GARAGE

Tel. C. 322 89-91 Rue Montauban Tel. C. 4257

Added Comfort With Goodyear Cord Tires



The resilience and life of Goodyear Cord Tires come from their thousands of stout, pliant cords.

Layers of these cords are built diagonally one upon the other, without interweave.

Each cord and each layer is separately insulated and upholstered with a cushion of quick rubber.

In action, these cords play freely in the tire, without contact and without friction, adapting themselves swiftly to the lift and dip of the road, and yielding supreme comfort.

These big oversize tires smother shock, defeat vibration, absorb impact, lessen springthrow and insure smooth travel.

They are made in the Straight-Side type only.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

China Motors, Ltd.
Star and Eastern Garages

Hudford Garage
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai.

GOOD YEAR
CORD TIRES

New York Automobile Show Sets Record For Exhibitions

Twenty-First National Event
Exceeds All Others In
Number Of Exhibits

With the largest number of motor cars ever gathered together for an automobile exhibition in the United States, with the hotels crowded as has seldom been known in New York City, with all of the prominent leaders in the industry and with optimism as the golden keynote for 1921, the twenty-first National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, amply justified its attainment of a reasonably mature age. The show, which opened with some of the most beautiful creations in body work ever seen in America or abroad, fully exemplified the enthusiastic appeal which the automobile has made to all sorts and conditions of people since the days of the first show in America, held in Madison Square Garden in 1900. At that time the total number of exhibits was sixty-six.

This year's show had eighty-nine distinct makes of passenger cars. Many of these showed a stripped chassis, and all displayed their latest designs in open and closed types. This brings the aggregate number of cars in the building close to 400. In addition there were 234 exhibitors of motor-car accessories. In this list were nine makes which have never before shown in New York, most of them being entirely new products. This fact would indicate that the men who have faith in the future of the motor industry are by no means cast down.

"You cannot put the automotive industry down," remarked one of the oldest and most conservative leaders in the trade. "The word automobile is synonymous with transportation. That definition is more true today than ever before. The motor vehicle whether passenger car or motor truck, is as essential to the prosperity of our national life as steamships and railroads. Abnormal business conditions may put a temporary check upon the customary activity. Some concerns, through bad management, may pass out of existence but the industry as a whole has solid and permanent foundations."

The complete list of the cars in the show:

Allen,
Anderson,
American,
Apperson,
Auburn,
Briscoe,
Buick,
Cadillac,
Case,
Chalmers,
Chandler,
Chevrolet,
Columbia,
Commonwealth,
Crow Elkhart,
Davis,
Detroit Electric,
Dixie Flyer,
Dodge,
Dorris,
Dort,
DuPont,
Elcar,
Elgin,
Fergus,
F. I. A. T.,
Franklin,
Friend,
Grant,
Hanson,
Hartfield,
Haynes,
Holmes,
Hudson,
Hupp,
Jackson,
Jordan,
Kissel Kar,
Kline,
LaFayette,
Lexington,
Liberty,
Lincoln,
Lorraine,
Noma,
Packard,
Oldsmobile,
Overland,
Pierce-Arrow,
Pilot,
Premier,
Rauch & Lang,
Reo,
Roamer,
R. & B. Knight,
Saxon,
Sayers Six,
Scripps-Booth,
Standard,
Stearns,
Stevens,
Studebaker,
Stutz,
Templar,
Vellie,
Westcott,
Willis-Knight.

Mitchell,
Monroe,
Moon,
Nash,
National,
Noma,
Oakland,
Oldsmobile,
Overland,
Packard,
Pan American,
Paterson,
Peerless,
Piedmont,
Pierce-Arrow,
Pilot,
Premier,
Rauch & Lang,
Reo,
Roamer,
R. & B. Knight,
Saxon,
Sayers Six,
Scripps-Booth,
Standard,
Stearns,
Stevens,
Studebaker,
Stutz,
Templar,
Vellie,
Westcott,
Willis-Knight.

The nine makes shown for the first time were the DuPont, Friend, Hanson, Hartfield, LaFayette, Lincoln, Lorraine, Noma and Piedmont.

Three makes were electric, the Detroit, Milburn and Rauch and Lang. The Stanley was the only steam. All the others were "gasoline" cars, the Franklin and Holmes being air cooled.

The Palace was tastefully decorated, green and white being the color scheme. The pillars on the main floor were covered up to a height of twelve feet by a trellis box arrangement entwined with vines and leaves. The exhibitors' signs were in raised white letters on a green background. An additional elevator for passenger use had been installed on the main floor in the rear or west side of the building.

The first two floors were exclusively used for the automobile exhibitions. On the third floor were twenty-two car exhibits and three on the fourth floor. Practically all of the fourth floor and the greater portion of the third floor is

used for the enormous display of accessories.

Due to the heavy car production early in the first half of 1920, the year closed with a new high record to the credit of the industry for total production, the figures, as estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the show is held, being 2,341,000. Of this number 1,906,000 were passenger cars and 335,000 motor trucks. The 1919 total production was 1,974,016, showing an increase for 1920 of 267,000. There were increases both in passenger cars and commercial vehicles, the 1919 production for the former being 1,657,652, and for the trucks 316,364. In this connection it may be interesting to note that of the large 1920 production about 1,000,000 cars were turned out from the Ford factories, leading the remainder to be divided among slightly more than 160 manufacturers throughout the country. This is an increase over the former year, as in 1919 the number of automobile makers were listed at 103. Two years ago there were 98, and the largest number ever engaged in making cars was 275 in 1911.

Despite the reduction in prices by some companies a few months ago, there is no indication at present of any general price reduction. The average touring car price, taking the output of all the American

makers, is \$2,710 for the 1921 machine. Last year the average was \$2,440. In 1919 it was \$2,250 and in 1918 it was \$1,950. These figures show the steady upward trend due to war conditions and high cost of labor and materials. Until the last two commodities reveal any decided change, there can be no great reduction in present prices. At the time when some companies announced slight reductions a few concerns made an advance in prices, among the latter being the Buick which advanced prices on its new models when they appeared early in the Fall. More than 5,000,000 motor vehicles of all kinds are used in the forty-eight States of America. About 800,000 of these are motor trucks or small commercial vehicles.

DEAR OLD MOROCCO

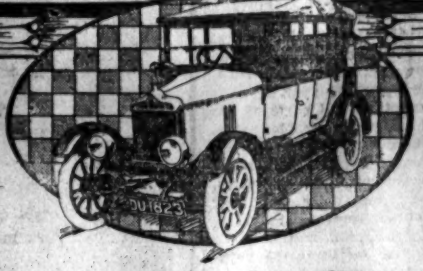
Hunting gazelles from automobiles is becoming a popular sport in Morocco.

IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin spends \$50,900,000 for the upkeep of automobiles in a year.

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CROSSLEY	MITCHELL	DELAGE	KING
CADILLAC	MARMON	DODGE	FIAT
PAIGE	STUDEBAKER	HUPMOBILE	
	WILLIS-KNIGHT		

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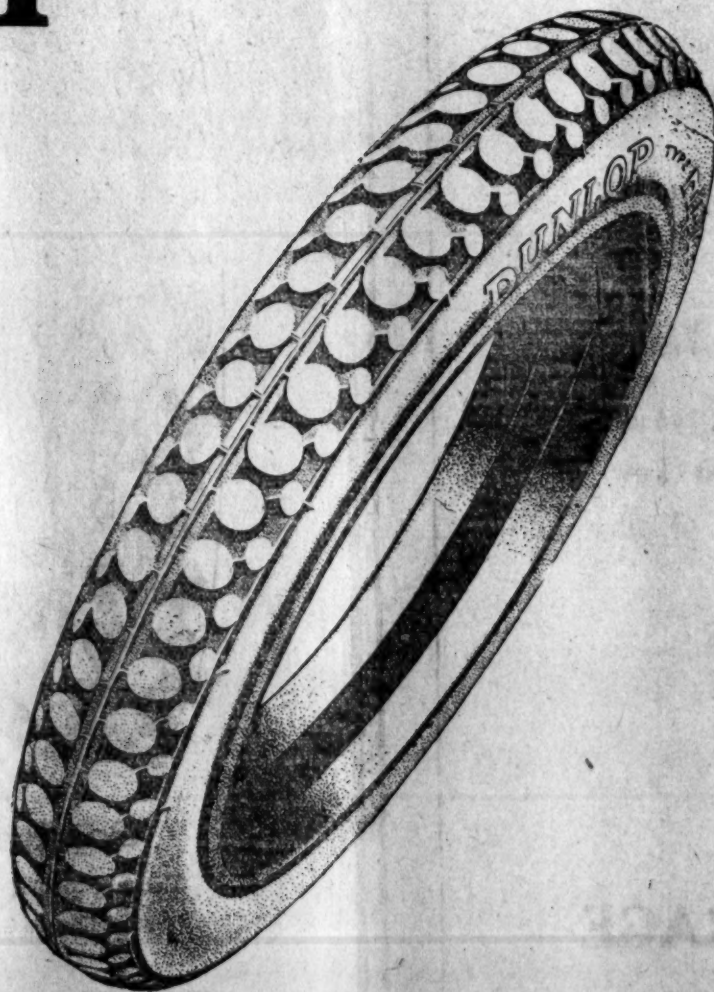
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AUTO CENSUS IN NEW YORK

Total Of 658,165 Motor Vehicles In Use Throughout The State—208,022 Chauffeurs

Showing an increase in automobile registrations throughout the State of 93,521 motor vehicles, New York still holds firmly to the first place among the States in the Union in the number of cars used by its citizens. The total registry at the end of the year was 658,165 cars, representing 519,272 passenger cars, 108,988 commercial vehicles, 23,536 omnibuses in addition to dealers' cars and nearly 3,000 trailers. These figures cover only eleven months, as the automobile year goes into effect on Feb. 1. Secretary of State Hugo, who has had charge of the bureau for several years, has given way to John J. Lyons. Motorists will be glad to learn that the new Secretary of State is making few changes in his office. In view of the official change, there has been some delay in issuing the 1921 application blanks, but last week they began to appear and early applicants in this city may now obtain them with the new plate numbers at the local headquarters, Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street.

During the year 208,022 chauffeurs were licensed. The latest Federal census figures credit New York State with a population of 10,384,329, so that comparing it with the automobile registration it indicates that New York has an automobile to every ten residents.

A comparison of the registrations of the last two years shows a substantial increase in all lines. Passenger cars increased by 77,408, as compared with 75,992 the year before. The increase in omnibuses last year amounted to 1,594, the total being 23,536. Commercial cars number 108,988, a gain of 13,227 for the year. Trailers increased 431 as compared to a gain of 171 during the previous year, the total being 3,346.

In 1919 there were 2,662 dealers in this State. Today there are 3,043, an increase of 381. There are 329 more motorcycles in the State than a year ago.

The importance of the Secretary of State's office from a revenue producing standpoint is clearly revealed in the receipts, which amounted to \$2,511,597.48, an increase of \$2,535,156.48, or 30 percent over the previous year. The following table shows the gain made by New York State from a motor vehicle standpoint last year:

	1919.	1920.	In.
Passenger	441,864	519,272	77,408
Omnibus	21,942	23,536	1,594
Trucks	95,761	108,988	13,227
Trailers	2,415	2,846	431
Dealers	2,662	3,043	381

Total ... 564,644 658,165 93,521
Chauffeurs 178,345 208,022 29,677
Motorcycles 28,513 29,342 829
The motor truck statistics show that 51,527 commercial vehicles were registered in the New York State. Trucks up to two tons capacity are in most general use, the total State registry showing 118 of that type. Those between two and three tons number 19,355. Several licenses for very high tonnages were given, including ninety-three over fourteen tons, and 2,622 between nine and ten tons.

FASHIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

of the rest of the gown is made of lighter brown silk crepe. But the spotted embroidery belt has many colors, so that not another bit of trimming is needed to make the dress fairly shine for splendor of coloring. So with the Lanvin frock. That is a new combination of linen and serge and suggests ways and means of making other frocks where colored linen could be combined with darker serge, and so on. One French serge frock recently shown had trimmings of white organdy applied to it at various exposed edges. They were little organdy points fastened directly to the serge. This cannot be recommended for its practicality, but it does have the flavor of novelty in its favor.

Many of the newer daytime dresses in the soft silk duvetyns are being done in coat dress fashion. This style promises to be very good for Spring, as it is particularly desirable when the dress can be worn without a coat. Just now the coat dresses are worn under big fur coats which, after all, are more in the nature of topcoats and are always removed as soon as the wearer enters shelter, at which time the coat dress has a chance to appear to its very best advantage.

A coat dress of gray duvetyn (for just now this color is all the rage) was made up over a foundation of lighter gray silk crepe. The duvetyn section of the frock closed in a slanting line across the front, was belted with a narrow leather belt and ended at the throat with a high and wrapping collar of the same material. The three-quarter sleeves had wide turned-back cuffs, repeating the collar in effect, and there was no suggestion of any other sort of trimming.

A serge coat dress in the ever-popular dark blue had a foundation dress of henna-colored satin. Then the wrappy section of the frock was outlined with a silk braid in the same shade of henna that peeped out from under the serge as it was turned back. This was a very effective gown, and its collar was done in such a way that it could be laid back or folded together about the throat. There is something about these pliable soft high collars of the thick materials which makes them particularly becoming, and they are most suitable to the coat dress, for the style would seem to call for something a little more strictly tailored and designed for street wear than the informal low collars to which we have been so irresistibly addicted. Another coat dress worn recently

at a smart restaurant was made of one of those black satins that are woven with a gray duvetyn facing. There was nothing particularly unusual about the cut of the one-piece dress, but the front of it closed very casually, so that when its wearer took a step the closing line opened gracefully, showing the heavy gray lining. At the neck line the material was very cleverly handled, so that the gray of the facing became visible again, and at the ends of the wide-cuffed sleeves the same effect was obtained. The hat that was worn with this frock was one of those new ones of black cire satin, also made without the slightest suggestion of trimming. This one was a rather glorified beret, that was cut in three sections and then folded into two folds, so that it pulled down over the right side of the hair until it touched the throat. It is only a sample of the black satin hats that are now appearing in great numbers, for they are the chosen head covering for the mid-season and every other woman one meets has donned a black satin hat, usually without trimming. If there is any trim line it is of the least conspicuous variety and always of black. There is no place for color on these new little smart turbans.

AND MORE IN 1922

New York State will require 750,000 sets, or a total of 1,500,000 motor vehicle plates for 1921.



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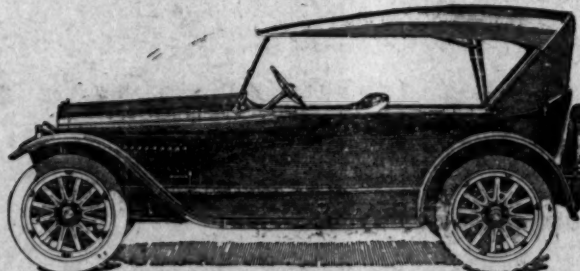
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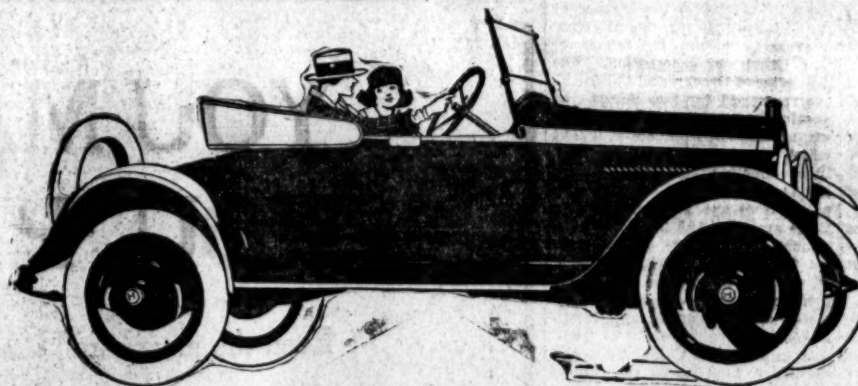
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Everybody Motors On The Pacific Coast

BY CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Everybody travels on the road, west of the mighty Rockies. Transportation is more a matter of pleasure there than anywhere else in America. Not only do the many stage lines exist between the larger cities, but also dozens of trucking concerns operating monstrous "fire-wagons," ply their trade north and south.

Last year the writer spent about eight months on the Pacific Coast and in a light touring car traveled along the entire coast from Vancouver, and outlying districts in British Columbia, to the Mexican border, and far-famed La Juana. Many unheard of localities were visited and uncharted roads were traversed, but never for more than a few minutes was the road deserted. The nights were spent in camping by the roadside. Everybody camps in the Far West. It's the greatest charm in life. Most of the larger cities employ persons who run, for the municipalities, public camping grounds. Here one may pass a night free. Here one finds tables and chairs, washrooms and baths, stoves and sometimes iceboxes and almost always a piano or some other sort of easily accessible musical instrument. These camping grounds are attracting the multitudes of cars which ply the entire west coast every month of the year. Often one finds a little store in connection with the possession. Running water and electricity are often provided.

These camping grounds were seldom chosen, for the simple fact that there were too many cars therein every night. No matter what the course, whether the camp was by some bubbling spring, or deep aquamarine lake, there was always some one there ahead or soon after us. Camping and automotive traveling in the West is therefore in a day's work.

An enterprising company in Portland, Ore., has started a system of stages. These usually consist of a large six or eight passenger touring car. The trip from Portland to Los Angeles averages eight days by automobile, but can be made faster by transferring to an "express" in San Francisco. In this case six days from Portland sees the prospective traveler in the land of everlasting sunshine. The stages travel the old Klondike trail, and average 300 miles a day north of central California and 400 miles south of that. At night the passengers can rest at excellent little hotels in summer resorts along the route, and while crossing the Sierran and Cascade Mountains can put up in log guests.

There are four or five wide-awake persons in Seattle who run stages east, south and north. One of these operates to Portland and covers the 200 miles of mountains and woods in eight or nine hours. The railways' service takes seven hours. Another company runs into the interior, Spokane, and points east such as Butte and Salt Lake City. And still some others operate fast stages on the beautifully scenic highway which passes through Vancouver and joins the Caribou Trail for Prince Rupert.

Trucking concerns are still more numerous. A firm by the name of Bekins operates its vehicles in almost every section of the Northwest. I was once informed that there are more long distance trucks in the Northwest than freight cars, and I would not be surprised in the least if this were so. A Pacific vehicular company operates twenty-five or seven ton trucks the entire width of the Western United States Coast. It is estimated that with the uncertainties of modern freighting by railroad, articles sent from Seattle South would not reach San Diego for eleven weeks; whereas the enterprising shipper wishing to cover this distance by truck can do so in three weeks at a cost but little bigger than the average freight rates by rail.

All Western farmers own their own cars. There are more Fords, Dodges, Buicks and Chevrolets in Washington, Oregon, and California than anywhere else in America, in my estimation. Then the farmers have their trucks—of every variety and known make. Vegetables and fruits play a great percentage in the returns of our Far Westerns. Not a market place but that one sees ten or twenty lumbering vehicles drawn up. The roads in the agricultural districts abound with heavy many-ton varieties. In the huge fruit areas of South Central California the truck plays an important part. One day I

Motor Car Production In 1920

The figures below, compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, show that 1920 was the record year in motor car production, the total number of passenger cars and trucks made by American manufacturers exceeding by 265,000 the number turned out in 1919:

Cars and trucks produced in 1920.....	2,341,000
Total production in 1919.....	1,974,016
Passenger cars produced in 1920.....	1,908,000
Production in 1919.....	1,657,452
Motor trucks produced in 1920.....	335,000
Production in 1919.....	316,564
Wholesale value of cars and trucks produced.....	\$2,136,183,676
Wholesale value of passenger cars produced.....	\$1,703,437,213
Wholesale value of motor trucks produced.....	\$432,746,463
Average wholesale price of passenger cars produced.....	\$897
Average wholesale price of motor trucks produced.....	\$1,273
Motor truck manufacturers in production.....	170
Passenger car manufacturers in production.....	90
States in which factories are located.....	22
Employees engaged in car and truck manufacture.....	300,000
Automobile tires manufactured.....	32,400,000
Increase in gasoline production over 1919.....	19%

saw forty Mack lorries laden to their capacity with celery.

In the forests of Washington, Oregon, and particularly British Columbia, there are literally hundreds of gigantic, heaving monsters. From the time that a log, be it ever so large, reaches the ground, it is hauled or transported with block and tackle by some powerful vehicle. From the timbered areas to the sawmills it is often many miles. Squadrons of trucks are used day and night to feed the jaws of the hungry sawmills. The largest sawmill in the world is located at Ypres, in Western Washington. Well named is Ypres, a logging camp of a scant four hundred jacks. Yet there are forty trucks in constant operation in this region.

When one travels through the coal mines on Vancouver Island, or the scores of ore fields in Eastern Oregon, one is first impressed by the lack of rail transportation, and secondly, by the increase in motor conveyances. This is easily understood when one considers transportation costs. The average railway line costs something like \$15,000 a mile to construct, and with overhead charges amounts to over \$20,000 a mile, while the trucks can be purchased for an average of \$5,000 apiece and their cruising radius is unlimited. A mine owner figures that he would rather purchase thirty trucks than build five miles of new track. Most of the material used in the daily papers, magazines, menus and writing materials which we use today comes from the great forests of the Northwest, and therefore a great deal of this material received its initiation from riding on trucks where railways are impossible.

Fish, which are caught in great numbers on the Fraser or the Columbia River, are all transported to market by means of this kind of locomotion. The canneries of Oregon and California are renowned for two things, the numbers of Orientals which they employ and the numbers of trucks which wait outside their gates. In the Booth sardine works, near Monterey, where 13,000,000 cans of sardines are packed a season, there are over 100 five-ton trucks almost constantly on the job. As far north as Prince Rupert, B. C., one hears the mechanical grind of the great gasoline monsters running over the highways.

While traveling along a highway in Southern California I was obliged to pull up on the side of the road because a large train of trucks approached. I counted sixty-seven vehicles. After they had passed I saw the sweet scent of the surrounding country begin again to make itself known. We realized that this was a truck train of oil, taken direct from the wells to the refining companies. A pipe had burst in a nearby locality and the result was that every oil truck in the vicinity had been placed on the job. Several Dodges were scurrying alongside this train shouting orders and directing the drivers what speed to maintain. Another time just south of Santa Ana the Government Cross Country Transportation Corps passed by. Forty machines in all and a weary, dirty-looking crew they were. It was learned later that there were 168 officers and men in this contingent.

Not only the truck but the tractor is in great evidence west of the Rocky Mountains. On every farm, no matter what its size one sees the old reliable plowing from morning to night. It is a faster job, a much cleaner one and it appeals to the farmer who owns 500,000 acres or a "small" ranch of five or six miles. Thrashing machines and tractors often form partnerships and travel in companies, stopping at every farmhouse on the road

sandy substance over which a rough corduroy has been laid. The wooden spars, most of them ties or other heavy material, contain numerous splinters and refuse, which ruin tires and cause many troubles to the motor.

The gasoline shortage of last Spring which hit the Pacific slope was as acute as the one from which Easterners suffered during 1918. No measures were taken to prevent the actual use of gasoline other than holding down the supply. In other words, motorists could not buy over two gallons per day from their own service stations. Tourists and stages received five gallons a day in each locality, but no tank was filled anywhere with more than seven gallons. The price of gasoline was prohibitive at times. At Copalis, in Washington, I was obliged to pay 77 cents a gallon, and oil as high as 90 cents a quart. Canada suffered extensively in the gasoline famine. Alberta and British Columbia charged as high as 80 cents a gallon on Dec. 1. In California this shortage was less acute. I never paid higher than 46 cents a gallon there.

Suffice it to say that the future of the automotive power on the west coast increases as the years roll by. Who would not rather travel over picturesque highways from Seattle to San Diego, rather than be cooped up in a berth aboard a stuffy train? The time might be longer in passenger vehicles, but the experience is twice as valuable. And who would not rather send his goods by truck rather than to lose them for many weeks aboard a forgotten freight train? The Pacific coast is coming into its own. I believe that ere twenty more years go by the Pacific slope will be one of the greatest sections in this great country; and a large part of its success will be due to the place which the automobile has taken in transportation.

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